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Report on the Administration of Cochin 1909-10 and 1910-11

00134791

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

COCHIN

FOR

134791

THE YEAR 1085 M. E.

(16th August 1909 to 16th August 1910).

1909-10

ERNAKULAM

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

COCHIN is a Native State on the west coast of India, bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency on the north, north-west and north-east; a small portion of the south-west is washed by the Arabian Sea; and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. It lies between 9°48′ and 10°50′ N. lat., and 76°5′ and 76°58′ E. long., and has an area of 1,361½ square miles, of which about 605 square miles are forests. The forests abound in teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

2. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1901, was 8,12,025, of whom 4,05,200 were males and 4,06,825 females. The majority, 68·25 per cent. are Hindus, Christians forming 24 per cent. and Mahomedans 6·6 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,142. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

3. Very little is known of the early history of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin, and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776 the State was conquered by Haidar Ali, to whom she remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between His Highness the then Raja and the Honorable East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection from outside invaders. Since then, the State entered on an era of peace and progressive prosperity under the protection of the British power. In 1809, a fresh treaty was entered into, by which Cochin agreed to pay, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lac of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, making an aggregate payment, yearly in six equal instalments, of Rs. 2,76,037. Subsequently in 1818, the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

4. His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 27th December, 1852 and ascended the Masnud on the 23rd October, 1895. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1897 and a G. C. S. I. in 1903. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July, 1849, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 6th October, 1858. Besides these, there are 78 male and 85 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into five taluks, *viz.*, Kanayanur-Cochin, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur; in addition, there is also the estate of Cranganur. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the Capital), Mattancheri, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakkancheri, Chittur and Cranganur. The administration is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Raja. The Diwan is His Highness' chief minister and the chief executive officer of the State, with whom the British Resident and the Heads of departments correspond in all official matters.

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REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1085.

(16th August 1909 to 16th August 1910).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

(Personnel)

His Highness the Raja's tours.

On the 21st of November 1909, His Highness left Tripunithura on a tour outside the State and first proceeded to Madras with the express object of meeting His Excellency the Viceroy and stayed at Tullochs Gardens for about three weeks. Soon after arrival, His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency the Governor of Madras, and His Excellency returned the visit to His Highness the same day. On the 10th December His Highness paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General at Government House, Madras. His Excellency returned the visit at Tullochs Gardens the same day. On the 14th December His Highness left Madras for Calcutta and made short halts *en route* at Rajamundry, Vizianagaram and Balasore. His Highness arrived at Calcutta on the 17th December 1909 and halted there till the 5th of January 1910. During his sojourn in Calcutta, His Highness visited some of the most important institutions in the city, and paid a private visit to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal at Belvedere. His Highness with his staff was also present at a banquet given by His Excellency the Viceroy. His Highness left Calcutta on the evening of the 5th January and arrived at Madras on the 8th January, which he left after a stay of two days and reached the Capital on the 12th.

2. On the 25th January 1910, His Highness visited Trichur in connection with the State Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and the Inter-School Sports and remained there for nearly a week. His Highness distributed the prizes in connection with the Exhibition and the Inter-School Sports. During summer, His Highness made a short stay at Chowerah and spent a few weeks at Kanjirapilli, the usual summer residence of His Highness, and finally returned to Tripunithura on 4th June 1910. During the stay at Chowerah, His Highness paid two visits to His Holiness the Jagath Guru Sri Sankaracharya Swamigal of Sringeri Mutt, who was then camping at Kaladi. While staying at Kanjirapilli, His Highness paid a flying visit to Trichur to meet His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

Visit of the Kumar Raja of Benares.

3. On the request of His Highness the Raja, the Kumar Raja of Benares on his return journey from Rameswaram halted at Ernakulam as the guest of His Highness. The Kumar Raja reached Ernakulam by steam launch from Quilon

Chapter I.

on 8th February 1910. After lunch, the Kumar Raja visited His Highness the Raja and left for Kaladi by the evening train on the same day.

Visit of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

4. His Highness Sri Krishna Raja Wodeyar Bahadur, G. C. S. I., Maharaja of Mysore, on the special invitation of His Highness the Raja, halted at Trichur as His Highness' guest on 1st May 1910, on his way back from Kaladi. After the usual exchange of visits His Highness the Maharaja left Trichur on the night of the same day.

Visit of Mr. K. G. Gupta.

5. Mr. K. G. Gupta, C. S. I., of the India Council, during his tour in Southern India, was invited by His Highness the Raja to pay a visit to the State and entertained at a garden party and a banquet.

The Ruling Family.

6. Seven male and four female members were born in His Highness the Raja's family and three female members died during the year.

7. The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to the British Government for (1) having afforded facilities to the Superintendent of Police of the State for being trained in the Provincial Training School, Vellore, and (2) allowing a subordinate of the State to be trained in finger-print work in Madras.

Thanks are also due to the Government of Madras for the assistance rendered by them in connection with the State Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of 1910. Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, their Director of Industries, personally attended the Exhibition and delivered an address on Industries.

The British Resident.

8. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I. C. S., continued to be the British Resident throughout the year.

The Diwan.

9. Mr. A. R. Banerji, M. A., I. C. S., was Diwan during the year except for a period of 3 months' absence on privilege leave, during which Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, B. A., B. L., was in charge of the current duties of the Diwan's office without prejudice to his duties as Diwan Peishkar.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Introduction.

IN passing orders on the revised estimate of 1083 and the budget estimate of 1084, the Diwan took advantage of the financial condition of the year described in the Budget Memorandum as one of transition from the stage of heavy indebtedness and anxiety to one of comparative ease, to review at length the financial position of the State, for the purpose of laying down a definite programme, taking into consideration the possibilities of future surpluses after making provision for all the improvements and reforms that were then initiated, as well as those contemplated in the future. More than two years have now elapsed since this general examination of the State's finances was made. The financial review for the year 1085 is therefore of peculiar interest, inasmuch as it illustrates with some emphasis the conclusions and principles formulated in the Diwan's comprehensive review of the 25th June 1908, which began with a résumé of the financial history of the State for a decade or so —a somewhat critical period—which in fact commenced from 1075 M. E. The crisis came in 1083, which closed with a deficit of nearly four lakhs, but this was only the darkness before the dawn, for the most important schemes and projects which were undoubtedly of a re-productive character and which caused the embarrassment, were by this time completed and fully paid for, and the State thenceforward could reasonably expect to reap the benefits of its enterprising policy. The year 1083 therefore marked the stage of transition, and the revised estimates of that year clearly showed, that, after paying all old liabilities, chiefly of the Forest administration in general, which were left in heavy arrears, and the expenditure on account of the Tramway in particular which was till then based on no sound system or principle, and after making every provision for closing the Survey and Settlement operations which were dragging on, and for bringing the unregulated disbursements under proper control and check, the State was about to enter into an era of surpluses, and so in framing the budget estimates for 1084, this turning point was clearly indicated. The financial condition of the State, however, as evidenced by the actuals of that year's administration proved very much better than the budget estimates, and the financial review of that year, therefore, concluded with the following remarks :—

"The review of the finances for 1084 gives ample justification to the Darbar for congratulations. The total revenue of the State has gone up to just over 40½ lakhs, the highest on record, which is 7 lakhs better than that of the previous year, and two lakhs better than the revised estimate and shows signs of a healthy expansion under almost all the important heads. The year's administration resulted in a surplus of Rs. 7,00,152, as against a deficit of Rs. 3,97,388 in 1083. The liabilities of the State at the commencement of the current year have been reduced to about 15 lakhs, leaving the revenue deposits to be adjusted to receipts out of consideration, as against Rs. 18,62,864, the estimated liability at the close of the year according to the revised estimate, and Rs. 22,77,280, the actual liability with which the year commenced.

"The sinking fund, which was started in the year under report after many years of fruitless effort, had at the beginning of the current year to its credit Rs. 3,06,650 after cancellation of Debenture loans to the value of Rs. 63,000. The railway earnings showed an upward tendency as a result of the revision of the working agreement with the Company. The Forest and Tramway expenditure was kept under control and the Budget programme in regard to Public Works, Irrigation, Education and Sanitation was carried forward in the revised estimate to admit of larger grants being made under all these heads. The system of merging Devaswom and Palace funds with the cash balance at the Treasury was done away with, nearly four lakhs of such funds having been withdrawn from the State Treasuries and invested, although no provision was made in the budget for such investment. With the gratifying financial results of the administration in 1084 and the bright prospects in view for 1085, which is expected to close with a surplus of 4¾ lakhs, the Darbar can look with confidence to the early liquidation of all the liabilities and the continuance of a progressive policy of development in every department of internal administration."

Chapter II.

11. It is perhaps not unnatural, that during the most critical period in the finances of the State, a disproportionate importance was attached to the State liabilities which were for the most part incurred on account of works of a reproductive character. The heavy indebtedness which the State had to confront at the close of 1082, had come nearly to 24 lakhs, accumulated during the years—between 1075 and 1082— chiefly on account of the State Railway and the Forest Tramway which not only utilised the State surplus of about 49 lakhs, but necessitated two loans, one after the other in the open market, of 10 lakhs each. The Revenue Settlement and Survey cost the State till the end of 1084 a sum of nearly 8½ lakhs, but this did not affect the finances much, having been spread over a period of 11 years. The capital expenditure on the Railway till the end of 1084 amounted to nearly 70 lakhs, and the total booked outlay on the Tramway, to nearly 22½ lakhs. These extraordinary items of expenditure therefore came to a rough total of 92½ lakhs, against which, the State had a surplus of only 49 lakhs to start with. The total surpluses during the successive years from 1075 to 1080 came to nearly 11½ lakhs, 1081 to 1083 being years of deficit. The State had therefore to raise temporary loans from time to time to tide over the difficulties and to continue the administration, in addition to the 20 lakhs of Debentures raised in the open market. The total of these temporary loans alone came to nearly 10½ lakhs. The indebtedness of the State at the end of 1082 stood approximately at 24 lakhs, which included 4 lakhs of temporary loan, and at the end of 1083 at 22½ lakhs. These figures are however approximate, for the reason that large sums belonging to the religious institutions were continuously merged in the general balances of the State and appropriated, as necessity arose, for State purposes, without being taken into account. There were besides large sums pending adjustment as advances and not included as expenditure. In 1083 M. E., a close scrutiny of the accounts being made, it was determined that there should be a finality in expenditure and so a definite programme was laid down to complete all pending projects and to provide for their expenditure, including old liabilities under a definite programme in the budget. This raised the expenditure for 1083 under Forest and Tramway to nearly 10 lakhs and the year closed with a deficit of 4 lakhs. The liabilities were more correctly ascertained at the end of 1084, which started with almost a clean balance sheet and ended with a substantial surplus of 7 lakhs, thereby fixing the net liability to Rs. 15,77,128, which showed a substantial reduction far in excess of the anticipations in the budget and the revised estimates of that year. This large surplus was due to the fact that the total revenue had reached the highest water-mark of 40 lakhs, owing chiefly to a windfall of over two lakhs under Tobacco revenue, to sale proceeds of rubber lands, to large collection of arrears under Land revenue and to increase in Stamp revenue and Railway net earnings. It was this surplus that enabled the Darbar to withdraw part of the sums hitherto merged in the cash balance and belonging to other funds and to separately invest them to the credit of the funds concerned, as also to pay off completely all the departmental liabilities, chiefly of the Forest and the Tramway departments. This surplus also enabled them to open for the first time a Sinking Fund for the payment of Debenture loans and the fund had to its credit at the close of that year a sum of Rs. 3,69,650.

Total receipts and expenditure.

12. The year under report shows a progressive and steady development in the financial condition of the State, which is now marching into an era of internal development and progress undisturbed by any extraordinary financial strain. The total revenues of the State for the year 1085 excluding Devaswom revenue, which till the end of 1084 was included as a major head of receipts, and which since the introduction of Devaswom reforms has been separated from the State funds as a trust

or endowment fund, came to Rs. 39,56,701, and the total expenditure under all the corresponding heads and miscellaneous items came to Rs. 33,27,136, giving a surplus of Rs. 6,29,565. The main heads of receipts as well as expenditure are given below:—

RECEIPTS.

Nature of receipts	Actuals of 1085	Budget Estimate of 1085	Actuals of 1084	Actuals of 1083	Actuals of 1082
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	11,12,964	11,34,000	10,79,994	10,12,981	8,87,646
II. Forests	7,47,358	7,00,000	8,37,046	5,13,871	7,63,028
III. Excise Revenue*	8,58,020	8,79,000	9,57,938	7,00,593	7,64,813
IV. Stamps	3,93,776	3,60,000	3,81,563	3,38,753	2,95,338
V. Railway	5,18,338	4,45,000	4,44,076	4,17,179	3,91,378
VI. Other receipts	3,26,245	2,59,800	3,55,210	3,69,075	3,35,937
Total of service heads ...	**39,56,701**	**37,77,800**	**40,55,827**	**33,52,452**	**34,38,140**

* Includes revenue from 'Salt', 'Customs', 'Abkari', 'Opium and Ganja' and 'Tobacco'.

EXPENDITURE.

Nature of expenditure	Actuals of 1085	Budget Estimate of 1085	Actuals of 1084	Actuals of 1083	Actuals of 1082
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	1,67,969	1,63,900	1,64,168	2,07,908	2,34,748
2. Palace	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,02,599
3. Subsidy	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
4. Excise including customs ...	1,65,567	1,77,800	1,63,805	1,59,762	1,75,346
5. Forests	3,55,351	3,60,000	3,02,747	4,36,557	
6. Tramway	1,86,463	1,79,000	2,13,757	5,02,017	8,93,825
7. General administration ...	81,858	75,000	85,011	88,779	76,742
8. Law and Justice	1,58,196	1,52,000	1,52,750	1,40,770	1,58,614
9. Police	86,719	86,900	84,508	81,342	71,776
10. Education	2,29,506	2,40,000	1,78,213	1,36,956	1,36,859
11. Religious and Charities ...	70,720	70,800	2,06,218	2,04,382	1,88,323
12. Medical, Vaccination, Sanitation and Conservancy	1,48,797	1,45,100	1,28,948	1,04,067	92,146
13. Pension and gratuity	78,241	89,000	76,465	71,844	59,871
14. Public Works	4,45,647	4,30,000	4,59,069	3,85,978	2,77,316
15. Cochin State Railway ...	2,41,238	2,45,000	2,60,210	3,59,303	2,62,666
16. Other expenditure	3,60,775	3,34,900	3,29,717	3,20,086	3,96,970
Total of service heads ...	**33,27,136**	**32,99,500**	**33,55,675**	**37,49,840**	**35,27,890**

SERVICE HEADS.

Receipts.

13. The actual receipts for the year were Rs. 1,78,901 better than the budget estimate and Rs. 56,701 better than the revised estimate. No doubt a fall of Rs. 99,126 is noticeable when compared with the actuals of 1084, but this is not real as the total revenue of 1085 does not include the receipts under service head "XIX Temples and Oottupuras," since eliminated, which till 1084 were credited to the general revenues, but which since the second month of the year were separated therefrom and dealt with as an endowment fund. The decrease in Forest and Excise revenue is due to the sale proceeds of rubber land and unprecedented Tobacco revenue in 1084. Decrease under the former was due to the fact that there was in 1085 no receipt on account of sale of forest land for rubber as in 1084, which raised the receipts of that year by Rs. 1,37,000. The forest revenue for the year was however better than the budget estimate by Rs. 47,358, and the revised estimate by Rs. 20,358. The new system of selling tobacco shops in auction introduced in 1084 secured in the first year of its adoption an abnormally large revenue owing to reckless competition and, as a result, the amount of the auction bids went down considerably in 1085. The Railway gross earnings showed an appreciable increase of Rs. 74,262 over that of 1084, being the highest on record since the opening of the line, which is a clear indication of growing traffic.

Chapter II. The Stamp revenue is Rs. 33,776 better than the budget estimate and has gone up a little over a lakh during the past three years. Land revenue has reached almost the highest water-mark that was expected from the introduction of the new Settlement. The Settlement rates were gradually introduced Taluk by Taluk since 1080 and the work of Settlement was completed by the end of 1083. The net increase in revenue consequent on the Settlement is Rs. 3,12,452, the total Settlement demand being Rs. 10,16,467, as against Rs. 7,04,015, the previous total demand. The year's actual however shows a considerable advance, *viz.*, nearly a lakh of rupees over the Settlement demand. This is in a measure due to the collection of old arrears and to new assignments. Lastly, it is interesting to note that the actual revenue for the year is nearly 3 lakhs better than the forecast estimate in the financial review of 1908 (1084). The main reasons for this unanticipated improvement are firstly, a steady rise in the Railway earnings, secondly, a gradual expansion of Stamp revenue, and thirdly, a considerable increase in the Tobacco revenue owing to the introduction of the new system, each cause contributing nearly a lakh in excess of the forecast.

Expenditure.

14. The total expenditure for the year came to Rs. 33,27,136, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 32,99,500. There was an increase of Rs. 51,293 under Education, when compared with the actuals of the previous year caused by more liberal grants and the gradual introduction of educational reforms in accordance with the general schemes inaugurated in 1083. For the improvement of rural sanitation a substantial grant was made and improvements were effected in the staff and equipment of Medical institutions, which caused an increase of Rs. 19,849 under Medical and Sanitation. The expenditure under Devaswom has been eliminated from the State accounts according to the revised scheme of management. The expenditure under Railway is less than 50 per cent. on the gross earnings, which give 50·5 per cent. of the total as net earrings, a satisfactory result in the percentage, which is entirely due to the new working agreement.

Opening and closing balances.

15. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 8,54,130, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 3,42,830 and closed with a credit balance of Rs. 9,81,305, as against Rs. 4,91,130, the budget estimate, and Rs. 5,97,880, the revised estimate. A sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs out of the credit balance has been placed in fixed deposits in the Bank of Madras. A sum of Rs. 6,66,250 was in the State Treasuries and the remainder Rs. 65,055 in the Current Account with the Bank of Madras.

Devaswom and other deposits.

16. The total amount of the surplus to the credit of individual Devaswoms in the State Treasuries at the beginning of the year was Rs. 2,91,151. In the course of the year, a sum of Rs. 19,786 was withdrawn out of old investments, thereby raising the deposits to Rs. 3,10,937. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was withdrawn during the year from this amount and invested in the Bank of Madras as fixed deposits for one year at 4 per cent. per annum. The balance at the close of the year in the State Treasuries to the credit of the Devaswoms therefore stood at Rs. 1,60,937. With a view to reduce still further the liability of the State on account of these institutions, the Darbar took advantage of the large cash balance available at the close of the year and made arrangements for withdrawing the whole of the personal deposit balance, *viz.*, Rs. 1,60,937 which has since been invested. The complete separation of the State and the Devaswom funds has therefore now been effected. The financial transactions of the newly grouped Devaswoms resulted in a total surplus of Rs. 73,196, which is merged in the general cash balance in the Treasuries agreeably to the proposal that an amount required for one year's expenditure on all the Devaswoms, should be thus kept under the rules relating to personal deposits. Under the scheme

of Palace expenditure, the balances at the end of the year are to be invested or kept in deposit. The total balance under the Palace Funds up to the end of 1085 was Rs. 2,47,416, of which Rs. 1,91,899 has been already invested and Rs. 55,517 kept in deposits in the State Treasuries.

Sinking Fund.

17. The scheme formulated by the Darbar in the Diwan's Proceedings dated 25th June 1908, R. O. C. No. 4574 of 1083, for the starting of a Sinking Fund for repayment of the loans, was scrupulously adhered to during the year. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 3,69,650 to the credit of the Fund. The amount transferred to the Fund in the year 1085 was Rs. 4,01,986, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 3,80,000. The transactions under Sinking Fund show a total deposit of Rs. 7,71,636 at the end of the year, out of which Rs. 6,56,518 are invested at 4 per cent., bonds to the extent of Rs. 1,03,000 were purchased and cancelled, and Rs. 12,118 remained in cash.

State Loans.

18. The State loans at the end of 1085 stood at Rs. 20,00,000, against which, as stated above, there was a total credit of Rs. 7,71,636 in favour of the Sinking Fund. This, together with the provision of Rs. 3,80,000 made in the budget of the current year to augment the Sinking Fund, will bring the total amount of the Fund to Rs. 11,51,636, which, while enabling the Darbar to repay the debenture loan of Rs. 10,00,000 due in the last month of the current financial year, will leave a surplus of more than 1½ lakhs of rupees at the close of the year against the second debenture loan of 10 lakhs, including the amount of bonds already extinguished.

Liabilities of the State.

19. The following statement compares the financial position of the State at the end of the year with reference to the debt heads, credit balances and the Sinking Fund with that at the beginning of the year :—

Liabilities outstanding	*At the beginning of the year.*	*At the end of the year.*
	Rs.	Rs.
A. *Loans outstanding :*		
Debenture Loans	19,37,000	18,97,000
Ordinary Loans	...	...
B. Deposits outstanding	7,52,819	6,59,833
C. Remittances pending adjustment to the debit side ...	89,117	87,140
D. Other liabilities	1,389	1,507
Total liabilities	27,80,325	26,45,480
Deduct Assets.		
A. *Cash Balance*		
In Sirkar Treasuries	6,74,346	6,66,250
In Banks	1,79,784	65,055
Total	8,54,130	7,31,305
B. *Advances to be recovered :*		
Survey Advances	1,487	5,246
Forest Advances	5,083	1,755
Tramway Advances	1,625	38
P. W. D. Advances	3,995	...
Other Advances	82,496	50,280
Total	94,686	57,319
C. Remittances pending adjustment to the credit side ...	2,907	1,318
D. Sinking Fund investments	2,50,000	6,56,518
E. (1) Investments of Sirkar money	...	2,50,000
(2) Other assets	1,474	1,428
Total assets	12,03,197	16,97,888
Balance or net liabilities	**15,77,128**	**9,47,592**

Net liability.

The year began with a liability of Rs. 15,77,128, as against Rs. 22,77,280, the corresponding figure at the beginning of 1084. The net liability at the close of the year stood at Rs. 9,47,592, as against Rs. 13,84,564, anticipated in the budget estimate and Rs. 10,97,528 in the revised estimate.

Chapter II. A quinquennium review.

20. In the concluding section of the Budget Memorandum for 1086, the financial position of the State for the five years from 1082 was given in a tabulated form. This is now reproduced corrected up to date:—

Year	Receipts	Expenditure	Surplus or deficit	Temporary loans raised	Debenture loans outstanding	Devaswom funds merged in cash balance	Deposits repaid by withdrawals	Credit to Sinking Fund	Other investments from surplus	Net liability
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1082	34,38,140	35,27,890	—89,750	2,25,000	20,00,000	2,05,745	...	...	...	22,71,028
1083	33,52,452	37,49,840	—3,97,388	1,40,000	,,	4,80,672	...	...	...	22,63.364
1084	40,55,827	33,55,675	+7,00,152	...	,,	2,85,016	...	3,69,650	...	15,77,128
1085	39,56,701*	33,27,136	+6,49,565	...	,,	1,60,937	3,87,000	4,01,986	2,50,000	9,47,592
1086 according to budget estimate	40,40,000*	34,19,300	+6,20,700	...	,,	2,07,816	2,00,000	3,80,000	...	4,76,828

* Excludes income from temples.

It was also pointed out by quoting figures that the improved financial position besides contributing towards the Sinking Fund, enabled the Darbar to increase substantially the grants on Education, Public Works, Medical and Sanitation. The grant on Education has gone up from Rs. 1,20,830 in 1081 to Rs. 2,77,700 in the current year, on Medical and Sanitation from Rs. 89,257 to Rs. 1,39,600 and on Public Works from Rs. 2,99,680 to Rs. 4,60,000.

General remarks.

21. All the reproductive works for which the Darbar incurred such a large capital expenditure, were completed two years ago and the financial results of the administration of 1084 and 1085 give ample justification to the Darbar for congratulations. Their liabilities are now almost a negligible quantity and so long as the budget programme of every year is adhered to and the present system of financial control followed, there is every reason to expect accumulation of surpluses from year to year even after providing for all important schemes of improvement, in regard to Education, Sanitation, Public Works and Agriculture. The net increase of revenue due on account of the new Land Revenue Settlement has been more than counter-balanced by the increase of expenditure due to the development of internal administration in several directions. It will be extremely difficult in future years to keep the present level of the Forest revenue which reached the highest figure of Rs. 8,86,000 in 1080, and there is the likelihood of danger ahead, of large expenditure on account of the Forest Tramway which can only pay its way if sufficient quantity of timber is extracted annually. The conflicting considerations of a scientific working of the forests based on a system of gradual extraction and of reproduction and of making as much revenue as possible by the Tramway, involve a serious problem in the administration of the State, which is now receiving the earnest consideration of the Darbar. The Railway has now effectively proved to be a sound financial concern and the increase in the net earnings is chiefly due to the revised contract with the working Company, particulars of which were given in the previous report. In addition to the fact that the gross earnings are showing a steady upward tendency, the new contract ensures that the net earnings will comprise an appreciable percentage thereof, which in 1085 came to 50·5, as against 32·5 in 1083, the last year under the old contract.

22. The most important financial reform which has a far-reaching effect on the stability of the State's financial condition, and which the Darbar have steadily kept in view for the last three years, was the separation of the Devaswom funds from the State funds, and this, has now been effected. The year 1085, therefore, may be considered to have closed with a complete rehabilitation of the finances of the State, and the current year (1086) will, without doubt, "see the commencement of an unbroken period of prosperity and of reinforced activity and progress in all branches of internal administration."

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

THE necessity for special legislation to enable Government to introduce systematic and effective measures for improving the sanitary condition of the several towns and rural areas of the State having long been felt, a beginning was made in the direction of improving sanitation by constituting Sanitary Boards in some of the leading towns of the State about 14 years ago and a set of rules was drawn up for their guidance with the sanction of His Highness the Raja. Past experience of the working of these Boards however showed that in the absence of special legislation they could do little or no useful or practical work. Moreover the constitution of the Boards was primitive and quite inadequate to meet the present requirements. The Regulation was intended to remedy this defect. Opportunity was also taken, after careful deliberation, to make provision for the organisation of Town Councils with a view to secure non-official co-operation in matters Municipal and also to induce His Highness' subjects to take an interest in sanitary and other requirements of the Towns in which they reside, and for compulsory vaccination in places where the Regulation is to be brought into force. Accordingly a Regulation to improve the sanitation of towns and rural areas and to constitute Town Councils in the former, called "The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, 1 of 1085" was passed in the year and was brought into force from 1st Medom 1085. It was under consideration for the past 9 years and the final bill was passed after considering criticisms and suggestions submitted in response to the Notification in the Gazette in which the draft bill was published.

Regulations passed. Municipal and Sanitary Regulation.

The Regulation follows mainly the provisions of the Town Conservancy and Improvement Regulation of the neighbouring State of Travancore (which to some extent is based on the Madras District Municipalities Act), and a few provisions have been borrowed from the Mysore Municipal Regulation and the Madras District Municipalities Act.

The other prominent features of the Regulation are the following:—

(1) The Town Councils will only work as agents and trustees of the Government.

(2) The funds of the Councils will be partly taxes and partly contribution from the Government.

(3) All monies, other than fines and penalties, recoverable under this Regulation shall be treated as arrears of public revenue and be recovered as such.

Provision has also been made in the Regulation for introducing sanitary measures in rural areas, and enforcing some of the provisions in those areas, thereby enabling the sanitary officers of Government to control epidemics, markets, vaccination, etc., in rural parts where Town Councils cannot be established.

24. As observed in paragraph 24 of the report for 1084, the Registration Amendment Regulation, the Tobacco Regulation, and the Penal Code Amendment Regulation, Nos. V, VII and VIII of 1084 were brought into force from the beginning of the year under report.

25. Besides the above, a Proclamation having the force of law, promulgating a scheme for a more efficient administration of Devaswoms, was passed

Devaswom Proclamation.

Chapter III.

by His Highness the Raja on 29th Makaram 1085. The main provisions of the Proclamation are : (1) amalgamation of all Sirkar Devaswoms and the constitution of a separate endowment for them involving the restoration of the properties of such of the institutions as were annexed to the Sirkar several years ago and the creation of a separate trust fund, (2) grouping of the Devaswoms so amalgamated for administrative purposes and the clubbing of the funds of all Devaswoms included in one group into a common trust fund for that group thus giving to each group an independent existence and a financial status of its own and (3) separation of the receipts and expenditure of the Devaswoms from the general revenues of the State.

Criminal Procedure Code.

26. The Criminal Procedure Code Amendment Regulation was under the consideration of the Darbar at the end of the year.

Rules issued under Regulations.

27. Rules issued in the previous year under section 8 of the Cochin Petroleum Regulation (III of 1084) to regulate the importation of, and the grant of licenses for possession and transport of, petroleum and those issued under section 22 (3) of Regulation III of 1010, for the introduction of a uniform system of weights and measures were brought into force during the year.

The following rules under the various Regulations in force in the State were also issued during the year under report.

(1) Rules under sections 5 and 9 of the Tobacco Regulation VII of 1084, to regulate the import, export, transport, possession, sale, confiscation, etc., of tobacco.

(2) Rules under section 29 of the Cochin Abkari Regulation I of 1077, to regulate the import, export and transport of liquor and intoxicating drugs prepared from the hemp plant in transit through the State from one part of British territory to another through intervening Cochin territory.

(3) Rules under section 15 of the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation I of 1081, to regulate the procedure to be adopted in the matter of collecting rents due on lands owned or held by Devaswoms and other religious institutions under the management of the Sirkar.

(4) Rules under section 9 of the Devaswom Proclamation dated 29th Makaram 1085 to regulate the procedure to be adopted in the matter of collecting rents due on lands held by Sirkar Devaswoms and other religious institutions.

(5) Rules and account forms under section 9 of the Devaswom Proclamation dated 29th Makaram 1085 and section 15 of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation (I of 1081) for adoption in the Sirkar Devaswoms and other religious institutions as well as those under the management of the Sirkar.

(6) Amending Rules B XI(b) of the Notification dated 26th November 1907, regarding quarrying, published under section 18 of the Forest Regulation (III of 1080.)

(7) Supplementary rules under section 14 (e) of the Cochin Forest Regulation (III of 1080) to regulate shooting, fishing or hunting in reserved forests.

(8) Rules under sections 27, 29, 109, 140, 91 and 31 of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation (I of 1085) regarding appointment, punishment, etc., of Council servants, scavenging, general correspondence, etc., regulation of traffic and Municipal contracts.

(9) The provisions of the Lepers Regulation, VI of 1084, were brought into force in the Town of Kunnankulam.

(10) Certifying surgeons were appointed under section 5 of the Cochin Factories Regulation VII of 1083.

(11) The boundaries of the Towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur were fixed under section 3 of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

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LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

WITH the introduction of the new settlement in the Talapilli taluk in 1084 the settlement of the whole State was completed in that year. So the Land Revenue department which had undergone complete reorganisation in every detail to suit the new system was able to show satisfactory work in all its branches in 1085. Collection work was excellent, being 99·5 per cent. of the total demand. The Jamabandy showed considerable improvement in the maintenance of the village accounts. The printing of the Settlement registers was completed. There was fair progress in the Land Record work, and as the result of the completion of the Forest Settlement work in 1084, the Land Record staff attended to the demarcation of the forest exclusions with a view to the assignment of the areas excluded.

29. The clerical staff of the Diwan Peishkar's office and the staff of the Talapilli taluk were strengthened involving an additional expenditure of Rs. 816 per annum.

30. With a view to improve the administration of the Treasuries, the District Registrars were entrusted with the charge of District Treasuries jointly with the Samprathies during the absence of the Tahsildars from head-quarters, thus relieving the joint responsibility of the Shroff. As a result of this change, the Registration department was formally placed under the general control of the Diwan Peishkar without in any way curtailing the powers and responsibilities of the Superintendent of Registration, vested in him under the existing orders.

31. The management of the water-pandals in the State was transferred from the Devaswom department to the Land Revenue department.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

32. The staffs of the Munsiffs' Courts and the Magistrates' Courts were ordered to be strengthened by the appointment of additional clerks from the beginning of the current year. The Darbar have to record with regret the death, in April 1910, of Mr. S. Doraswami Iyer, a Puisne Judge of the Chief Court, whose services had been kindly lent by the British Government, in consequence of which the Darbar obtained the loan of the services of Mr. P. Cherian, B. A. & B. L., of the Travancore Judicial department for a period of six months.

REGISTRATION.

33. The department was reorganised during the year, the main features of the scheme being—

(1) the department was brought under the general control of the Diwan Peishkar owing to the change above referred to in Treasury procedure;

(2) the commission system was abolished and the grades and salaries of the Registrars were revised so as to create two Registrars on Rs. 80 each, two on Rs. 70 each, two on Rs. 60 each, 5 on Rs. 50 each and 5 on Rs. 40 each, the previous grades being two on Rs. 60, two on Rs. 50, two on Rs. 40, two on Rs. 35, 3 on Rs. 30 and 5 on Rs. 25;

Chapter IV.

(3) the pay of the clerical establishment of the whole department was improved. The ministerial staff in the office of the Superintendent of Registration consisted of 6 clerks with pay ranging from Rs. 30 to Rs. 12 and a Probationary Registrar on Rs. 20. By the revision, the pay of the Head Clerk was raised to Rs. 40, of the last clerk to Rs. 15 and of the Probationary Registrar to Rs. 30. The ministerial staff of the District Registry offices, which consisted of 5 grades of clerks on Rs. 20, 17½, 15, 12 and 10, was divided into two grades of clerks on Rs. 20 and Rs. 15 respectively, the 17½, 12 and 10 Rupees grades having been abolished. The result of the reorganisation was an increase in expenditure of Rs. 3,420 per annum.

DEVASWOMS.

34. As the result of the orders passed by the Darbar, towards the close of 1084, on the detailed report submitted regarding the administration of Devaswoms, the department underwent several important changes under a revised scheme of administration. The scheme was brought into force from the second month of the year. The main features of the reorganisation are :—

(1) Amalgamation of all Sirkar Devaswoms and the constitution of a separate endowment for them involving the restoration of the properties of such of the institutions as were annexed to the Sirkar several years ago and the creation of a separate Trust Fund.

(2) Grouping of the Devaswoms so amalgamated for administrative purposes.

(3) Clubbing of the funds of all the Devaswoms included in one group, thus giving to each group an independent existence and a financial status of its own.

(4) Separation of the receipts and expenditure of the Devaswoms from the general revenues of the State, allowing the Devaswoms to bank with the Treasuries, the transactions being recorded under deposit accounts, and withdrawal for investment of the major portion of the Devaswom surpluses merged in the State cash balance.

(5) Revision of the Pathivu or customary expenditure on account of ceremonies in all the Devaswoms of the State under certain definite principles.

(6) Introduction of a uniform system of collection of revenues, control of expenditure, maintenance of accounts, etc.

(7) Relieving the Tahsildars of all Devaswom work except the collection of rent of the institutions hitherto designated as Incorporated and a complete reorganisation of the staff of Devaswom officers.

(8) Legalising the administrative and financial aspects of the scheme under a Proclamation and the issue of rules thereunder for regulating the collection of rent, etc., and for the maintenance of a regular system of accounts.

35. The reorganisation of the staff provided chiefly for (1) an improved scale of pay to the Superintendent which was raised to a minimum of Rs. 250 and a maximum of Rs. 400, (2) creation of an executive staff of four Inspectors, one for each of the newly organised groups and a fifth for the administration of the Devaswom lands in British Malabar on salaries ranging from Rs.75 to 90. The reorganisation of the department involved an additional expenditure of Rs. 4,260 per annum.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

36. The department continued to work under the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned in 1083 with the slight modifications made in 1084. The Irrigation and Devaswom sections were however reconstituted during the year. The following changes were made under the new scheme :—

(1) The abolition of the special establishment consisting of an Irrigation Supervisor and two Sub-Overseers.

(2) The Chittur Irrigation sub-division being the most important was placed in charge of an Irrigation Overseer on Rs. 75—90 with three Section Superintendents to assist him, and the irrigation works in the other taluks were transferred to the respective taluk Overseers and the Division Supervisors.

(3) The Assistant Engineer was placed in direct charge of the Irrigation department with authority to deal with all irrigation matters subject to the general control of the head of the department.

(4) The Southern Division Supervisor was relieved of the charge of the Devaswoms and the post of the Devaswom Overseer was abolished. A new division was formed for the Devaswoms with a Supervisor assisted by a Sub-Overseer, to ensure adequate supervision over Devaswom works.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

37. The male dispensary at Mattancheri, hitherto working as a part of the Women and Children's Hospital, was separated and located in a separate building with a separate staff. This afforded more accommodation, which was given for the extension and improvement of the maternity ward. The Veterinary Hospital staff was strengthened by the appointment of an additional Veterinary Graduate as Assistant. The Leper Asylum was improved and extended.

SANITATION.

38. The most important administrative reform of the year was the constitution of Town Councils at Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur in the latter part of the year, under the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085 which was brought into force in the latter half of the year. All the necessary preliminary notifications and instructions for conducting municipal administration in these towns were issued for the guidance of the Town Councils. Town and rural markets were brought under proper control and improved at a cost of Rs. 8,981.

INSTRUCTION.

39. After the issue of the Diwan's note on Education in February 1908, and the policy pursued and the measures adopted in accordance therewith, the Darbar, aided by the advice of the Special Educational Officer, continued their work of educational reforms and steps were taken in regard to the following important matters :—

(1) The question of reorganising the Normal training school was taken up during the year, and a scheme was sanctioned by the Darbar under which the Normal school for men and the training class for women opened in the V. J. G. School in 1084, are to be amalgamated, the women's section being placed under a Lady Superintendent. The scale of pay, the staff, equipment and course of training all underwent revision and improvement.

(2) The powers and duties of the Special Educational Officer, the Principal of the Ernakulam College, the Chief Inspector of Schools and the Deputy Inspectors were clearly defined. For purposes of inspection, the State was divided into three Divisions, and each placed under a Deputy Inspector.

(3) The negotiations and the preliminary arrangements for taking over, by the Sirkar, the unaided High School at Chittur were concluded.

(4) His Highness the Raja was pleased to place a sum of money at the disposal of the Darbar for the improvement of Sanskrit education in the State. The proposal for the opening of a fully equipped Sanskrit College for the improvement of Sanskrit education, is now under discussion.

(5) The Special Educational Officer held a conference consisting of the Principal, Ernakulam College, the Chief Inspector and all the Head Masters and Managers of High Schools, Sirkar and aided, for the consideration of effective measures for

Chapter IV. the improvement of teaching in Sirkar and aided schools. The resolutions of the conference were submitted to the Government and the Special Educational Officer was requested to give immediate effect to the proposals supported by him that did not involve any important change of policy and to incorporate the rest in the Educational Code to be compiled by him. Several Teachers' conferences in important centres were held to the great benefit of the teachers concerned.

(6) The Special Educational Officer was entrusted with the work of drawing up a Code embodying the grant-in-aid and Educational rules under the new organisation and orders. The questions referred to the Special Educational Officer for special report were:—

(a) the improvement in the equipment as well as staff of High Schools so as to bring them up to the model standard;

(b) a detailed examination of the existing conditions relating to the system of elementary education especially in the large number of unaided schools which form the characteristic feature in Cochin, the object being as set forth in the note, to encourage indigenous schools to introduce a system which will, without directly interfering with the internal management or curriculum more than is absolutely necessary, improve their usefulness and efficiency by legitimate supervision and sufficient aid;

(c) the introduction of the most suitable and convenient system for the training of male and female teachers;

(d) the determination of the curriculum and syllabus for each grade and class of schools below the Upper Secondary with reference to the teaching of special subjects adapted to the pupils in view to the grant of free elementary education to (a) girls and (b) backward classes;

(e) the introduction of agricultural and industrial education, manual training, kindergarten, elementary science, etc.;

(f) the encouragement to the study of Sanskrit and the establishment of a College for the purpose;

(g) the introduction of religious and moral education;

(h) the introduction of a system of departmental examination as qualifying tests for public service and the establishment of a Board of examiners for the purpose;

(i) the sufficiency or otherwise of the present inspecting agency having regard to the large increase in the number of schools that are likely to come under State control;

(j) a scheme for the distribution of work and exercise of control amongst the different grades of Inspecting Officers;

(k) the definition of the powers and the general authority of the head of the educational department and his executive subordinates;

(l) whether after the Special Officer's term is over, Director or Chief controlling authority in educational matters can, without prejudice or loss of efficiency, be put in additional charge of the Ernakulam College as ex-officio Principal.

Most of these questions were reported upon and disposed of except those embodied in the draft Code, which is now under the consideration of the Darbar.

(7) The curricula for High, Lower Secondary and Primary Schools were revised and complete curricula for the Industrial School, the Technical and the School Leaving Certificate scheme and the Training School were drawn up. These involved the introduction of Slojd in Technical schools, teaching of Kindergarten and of Object Lessons in all Primary Schools and of Domestic Economy, Hygiene, Needle-work, etc., in girls' schools.

(8) The question of encouraging Industrial and Technical training in the State was taken up in accordance with the orders previously issued and took a practical shape. Preliminary arrangements were made for opening a Government Technical and Industrial School with a Commercial section at Trichur. The scheme, as sanctioned, came into force in Kanni of the current year. Chapter IV.

(9) The Text Book Committee was remodelled and new rules were framed for its working.

(10) 12 night schools were opened during the year for the benefit of the working classes and a special curriculum was drawn up for them.

(11) The rules for the School Leaving Certificate scheme were prescribed and a School Final Board constituted. The rules have been approved by the Syndicate of the Madras University.

(12) The furniture and equipment of the institutions were considerably improved at a cost of Rs. 11,998.

(13) Grant-in-aid was extended to 33 schools.

(14) Four new Primary schools for boys, 3 Primary schools for girls and one new school for the backward classes were opened.

(15) Accommodation was improved by extensions at a cost of Rs. 18,403.

(16) The hostel system was developed.

(17) Important discussions took place between the Director of Public Instruction, Travancore, and the Special Educational Officer, and proposals were framed for co-operation and joint action in important matters. These are now subjects of correspondence between the two States.

(18) The total grant to 'Education' increased from Rs. 1,78,213 in 1084 to Rs. 2,29,506 in 1085.

PALACE.

40. The revised scheme for regulating the expenditure on the Ruling Family inaugurated by the Darbar with effect from 1083 M. E., continued to work during the year. Under the new scheme—(1) the total Palace expenditure is fixed at Rs. 3½ lakhs per annum, (2) the number of male members who are to receive fixed allowances is restricted to 20, exclusive of His Highness the Raja and the Elaya Raja, and (3) the sum of Rs. 3½ lakhs per annum fixed for Palace expenditure is divided into six funds, *viz*:—

A. Fixed allowance
B. General ceremony fund
C. Tour fund
D. Education of children
E. Miscellaneous (for maintenance of Palaces, furniture, etc.)
F. General Palace fund (for maintenance of junior male members below the rank of those entitled to fixed allowance).

Education of the junior members of His Highness' family.

41. The scheme is to be in force for 12 years. For want of a Common Residential Palace for conveniently accommodating the non-stipendiary Thampurans, the scheme in regard to the administration of the General Palace Fund under which a sum of Rs. 48,400 was provided for their maintenance, was not given full effect to till 1085. Towards the close of 1084, the Darbar acquired for the purpose a suitable bungalow in Ernakulam at a cost of Rs. 31,750, and definite proposals were also formulated for the control and management of the Residential Palace for the junior Thampurans and the same brought into force from the beginning of 1085. The proposals sanctioned by the Darbar provide, among other things, for the following: —

(1) The Thampurans living in the Residential Palace are to be in charge of a stipendiary senior member of His Highness' Family, who may be nominated as Warden by His Highness from time to time.

Chapter IV.

(2) The Warden is to devote special attention to the studies, health, physical exercise and recreation of the wards, to supervise generally their social and literary pursuits and to attend to all their wants and comforts.

42. A Special Palace Officer was also appointed on a salary of Rs. 100—150 to make all money payments in connection with the Residential Palace. He was also made the disbursing officer in regard to other Palace funds and entrusted with the duty of conducting the important Palace ceremonies conjointly with the Superintendent of Devaswoms.

43. At the beginning of the year under report, there were 5 resident Thampurans and their conduct was reported to be satisfactory by the warden who is a graduate and 10th in rank amongst the Thampurans.

44. The wards in the Residential Palace were educated in the Ernakulam College. The young Thampurans who were not of age to join the Residential Palace were educated at the Tripunithura District High School. 12 young Thampurans were studying there. A Palace Girls' School was also opened during the year to educate the junior female members of His Highness the Raja's Family.

Financial.

45. The financial transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 34,054 which, with the previous year's balance of Rs. 21,463, made up a total of Rs. 55,517 to the credit of the Palace Funds in the State Treasuries. Besides this, there was to the credit of the Palace Funds at the end of 1085 a sum of Rs. 1,91,899 invested in the Bank of Madras.

General remarks.

46. The 7th Thampuran acted as guardian of the young Thampurans at Tripunithura and the 10th Thampuran as Warden of the Residential Palace at Ernakulam. The thanks of the Darbar are due to the Thampurans for their hearty cooperation in the matter of education of the junior members of His Highness' Family, which was conducted on proper lines and under efficient supervision.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

47. In the inaugural address delivered by His Highness the Raja on the 8th February 1909, on the occasion of the opening of the first Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition of the State, His Highness dwelt on the necessity of a higher standard of industrial education as a necessary preliminary to the industrial awakening and development of the State. Before adopting any measures for the development of indigenous industries and for promoting industrial education as fore-shadowed by His Highness, it was thought necessary that sufficient data should be collected by making an industrial and economic survey of the State so as to enable the Darbar to accurately judge the possibilities in regard to the improvement as well as the development of the various industries and also to formulate a sound policy of promoting industrial education, the State activity in regard to which must necessarily be centred in localities populated mostly by different classes and guilds which follow industrial pursuits. A survey, as above indicated, was also calculated to afford proper guidance to the department of Education in introducing a new system in village schools inculcating a high standard of practical training in the existing industries. With these objects in view, the Darbar ordered an industrial and economic survey of the State and appointed Mr. C. Achyutha Menon on special duty for the purpose for two months with effect from 1st Dhanu 1085, without prejudice to his other duties as the Superintendent of Census Operations. The special officer deputed made a survey and submitted an interesting report which is now under the consideration of the Darbar.

FISHERIES.

48. The report of the officer deputed to investigate into the Cochin fisheries was carefully considered, and proposals to introduce a fishery department to control the fisheries of the State were formulated. Orders have since been issued on this report.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

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I. LAND REVENUE.

THE Diwan Peishkar had in his charge the Land Revenue administration as well as Land Records and Agriculture, Wards' Estates and Avenues.

Occupation and cultivation.

50. The total area under cultivation was 4,79,616 acres,—2,03,220 acres under wet or paddy and 2,76,396 acres under dry or paramba cultivation—, as against 4,77,837 acres in 1084. The increase was due to the assignment of waste and poramboke lands made during the year.

Current demand.

51. The total current demand under land revenue proper for the year was Rs. 10,29,488, as against Rs. 10,15,508 in 1084. The demand under land revenue miscellaneous rose from Rs. 63,859 in 1084 to Rs. 74,544. The total current demand under all heads of revenue was therefore Rs. 11,04,032, of which a sum of Rs. 11,00,574 was collected and Rs. 180 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 3,278 at the close of the year, the demand, collection and balance of 1084 being Rs. 10,79,367, Rs. 10,73,835 and Rs. 5,532 respectively. The percentage of collection to current demand was 99·7, as against 99·5 in the previous year.

Collection.

Arrears.

52. The arrear demand for the year was Rs. 14,676, as against Rs. 16,675 in 1084, of which Rs. 11,951 was collected and Rs. 668 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 2,057. All cases of old disputed arrears which had been pending for several decades were disposed of in the year.

Total land revenue.

53. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 11,12,525, as against Rs. 10,79,994 in 1084, or 99·5 per cent. of the total demand, as against 98·6 per cent. in the previous year.

Expenditure.

54. The total expenditure under Land Revenue including Survey and Settlement amounted to Rs. 1,67,969, as against Rs. 1,64,168 in 1084, the increase being due chiefly to the payment of compensation to Travancore for the sovereign jurisdiction over a few isolated bits of territory in Gothuruthu in the Cochin-Kanayannr taluk and the increased provision made for the printing of the Settlement Registers.

Coercive measures.

55. The total number of coercive measures rose from 2,864 in 1084 to 3,179 in 1085, of which 3,146 were demand notices and 31 distraints. Actual sale of movables took place only in two cases. There were no cases of *Nadupattom* or *Sthirapattom*. Having regard to the larger amount that had to be collected and the higher percentage of collection, the number of coercive processes cannot be said to have shown any appreciable increase.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Maintenance of land records.

56. The balance of work in connection with the preparation of sketches and registers in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks was finished in the year and the annual verification of stones was practically completed. All the Trigonometrical stations which were inspected in the year were reported to be in good condition. The Land Records staff also attended to the re-demarcation of lands for purposes of assignments, demarcation of Reserved Forest boundaries and forest exclusions in the Trichur and Talapilli taluks, the training of Revenue subordinates in survey and the preparation and printing of maps for special purposes.

Chap ter V. Settlement.

57. The small temporary staff entertained for the printing of the Settlement Registers of the Trichur and Talapilli taluks finished the work and the whole work of printing was thus completed in the year. The total expenditure for printing the registers was Rs. 33,266.

Boundary disputes.

58. All the three disputes referred to as pending at the close of 1084 in paragraph 21 of the Administration Report for that year were finally decided during the year. The Darbar's claim to five parambas in Cochin was rejected. In regard to the remaining two disputes with Travancore, the British Resident, as Arbitrator, heard the Commissioners of both the States and passed awards. The decision in respect of the Gothuruthu bits was against Cochin, but, at the instance of the British Resident, a compromise was effected, by which Cochin obtained sovereign jurisdiction over the disputed area from Travancore on payment of a compensation of Rs. 4,500. In regard to the other, *viz.*, Valia Panicken Thuruthu, the amount of compensation payable was fixed at Rs. 8,800. Both the amounts were paid to Travancore during the year.

Agriculture.

59. The Agricultural Superintendent engaged himself with—

(1) a study of local agricultural conditions and the investigation of the life-history of insect pests, (2) the management of the Government Agricultural Farm and public gardens, (3) the inspection and improvement of avenues, (4) imparting advice to ryots on improved methods of cultivation, (5) the organisation of the 2nd Agricultural Exhibition and Cattle Show and (6) the publication of agricultural bulletins.

Agricultural loans.

60. The season and rainfall were favourable to the agriculturists. Out of the budget allotment of Rs. 10,000 under agricultural loans, a sum of Rs. 9,450 was advanced during the year, as against Rs. 2,000 in 1084.

WARDS' ESTATES.

Punnathur.

61. The Punnathur and Kavalapara Estates continued to be the only Estates managed by the Sirkar during the year. The total receipts and expenditure of the Punnathur Estate were Rs. 21,491 and Rs. 16,489 respectively and of the Kavalapara Estate, Rs. 7,806 and Rs. 3,582 respectively. The Punnathur Estate had a debt of Rs. 43,683 at the end of the year, as against Rs. 46,883 at the end of the previous year, against which it had a cash balance, at the end of the year, of Rs. 10,069. The Kavalapara Estate had to its credit at the end of the year a sum of Rs. 39,271, as against Rs. 35,047 in 1084. The management of these Estates continued to be satisfactory. One of them, the Kavalapara, was at the beginning of the current year, handed over to the proprietor on his attaining majority.

Kavalapara.

AVENUES.

62. The chief items of work attended to by the avenue staff were the maintenance of the plants newly planted in the previous year and the planting of trees on roads having no avenues and filling up gaps. The nursery in the Agricultural Farm continued to supply seedlings. The total revenue derived from the avenues was Rs. 3,281, as against Rs. 2,424 in 1084 and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 2,511, as against Rs. 2,000 in the previous year.

General remarks.

63. The salient features in the administration of Land Revenue were :— (1) an increase in the area under cultivation, (2) an increase in the current demand, (3) a higher percentage of collection, (4) the disposal of all old cases of disputed arrears and (5) a general improvement in the maintenance of the revenue accounts and the work of the revenue subordinates.

II. SALT AND ABKARI.

SALT.

64. Salt is supplied by a contractor from Bombay and warehoused in Sirkar bankshalls. The contractor delivered 2,29,461 maunds out of the contracted quantity of 2,40,000, and full duty was levied as usual on the quantity short delivered. The total quantity of salt at the disposal of the Darbar including the balance at the end of the previous year and slight excesses found in the godowns was 2,94,268 maunds, of which 2,32,196 maunds were sold and there was a wastage of 169 maunds. The consumption per head of population was 23·52 lbs., as against 23·23 lbs. in the previous year. The value of salt sold during the year amounted to Rs. 3,60,245, as against Rs. 3,56,819 in 1084. Chapter V. Sale of salt.

65. A suitable site for constructing a yard for the fish-curing operations was acquired in the year. Fish-curing yard.

66. 20 cases were reported under salt crimes, all of which were disposed of in the year, as against 23 in the previous year. Breaches of salt law.

ABKARI.

67. The year under report was the second year of the triennial lease commencing from 1084, and the whole rental of Rs. 2,04,818 was collected. 24 foreign liquor retail licenses and 7 tavern licenses were issued during the year, as against 25 and 7 respectively in the previous year, and the fee collections amounted to Rs. 1,855, as against Rs. 1,672 in 1084. The fees for foreign liquor licenses were raised from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 from the beginning of 1085. Licenses for the tapping of trees for jaggery continued to be issued under the existing rules, the total number of trees licensed being 31,202 and the fees realised being Rs. 9,816, as against 30,103 trees and Rs. 9,193 in the previous year. The number of arrack shops was reduced in the Trichur taluk from 89 to 73 and that of toddy shops from 131 to 80 so as to limit them to local requirements. Current demand.

68. The execution of the two long standing decrees obtained by the Darbar for the recovery of old arrears of abkari kists was vigorously pushed on and part realisations were effected since the close of the year. Old arrears.

69. Including the 17 cases pending at the end of 1084, there were 745 cases under the Abkari Regulation for disposal, of which all but 20 were disposed of in the year. The number of cases for disposal and the number disposed of in 1084 were 658 and 641 respectively. Breaches of Abkari law.

TOBACCO.

70. The system of selling tobacco shops in auction continued in the year. 887 shops (40 A class and 847 B class shops) were sold in 1085 for a rental of Rs. 1,57,229, as against 870 shops and a rental of Rs. 2,52,116 in 1084. Of the total rental of Rs. 1,57,229, a sum of Rs. 1,49,690 was collected during the year, leaving a balance of Rs. 7,539 due to the default of certain B class shops. The heavy fall in tobacco revenue was due to reduced rentals in the year which was the second after the introduction of the new system. The revenue in 1083 under the old system was only Rs. 17,668. Revenue.

71. Including the six cases pending from the previous year, there were 205 crimes against the Tobacco Regulation, of which all but one were disposed of. The number of cases for disposal and that disposed of in 1084 were 16 and 110 respectively. Breaches of tobacco law.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

72. The year under report was the first year of the biennial lease of the farms, the annual rental being Rs. 19,000, the whole of which was collected in the Revenue.

Chapter V. Breaches of opium law.

year. Including the two cases pending at the end of 1084, there were 115 cases under the Opium Regulation, of which 114 ended in conviction and one in acquittal.

Financial results of Excise administration.

73. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department during the year were Rs. 8,58,020, Rs. 1,65,567 and Rs. 6,92,453 respectively, as against Rs. 9,57,938, Rs. 1,63,805 and Rs. 7,94,133 respectively in 1084.

General remarks.

74. With a view to remove unnecessary restrictions and to afford facilities to the public, a set of rules was passed in consultation with the Travancore Darbar to regulate the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, salt, tobacco and other dutiable articles from one part of Cochin to another through intervening Travancore territory and *vice versa*.

III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

FORESTS.

AREA. Reservation of forests.

75. The forest area continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 605 square miles. The final notifications relating to reserved areas on completion of Forest Settlement work in 1084 were under scrutiny and most of them were finally approved and published during the year. Excluding 13 forest blocks which were found to be unfit for reservation out of the 130 blocks of forest area at first notified for reservation, 102 blocks in the taluks of Chittur, Talapilli, Trichur and Cochin-Kanayanur were finally notified and constituted as reserved forests in 1084. The final notification regarding the reservation of 10 blocks in the Mukundapuram taluk was published at the beginning of 1085. There remain a few blocks in the Talapilli taluk yet to be notified. A topographical survey of the State forests by the No. 19 Party, Burmah Surveys, was under correspondence with the British Government and is expected to be taken up in the current year.

Selection and working of coupes.

76. During the year ten new coupes were selected and marked, four in Orukomban, three in Kodasseri and three in Nemmara. The coupes in the Orukomban were as usual reserved for departmental collection and sale. The Arattukadavu and Kurusumudi blocks of the Kodasseri range and the Padipuzha coupe in Nemmara were sold on tenders at seigniorage rates. Besides the above, two new coupes were also laid out in the Orukomban Working Circle for extraction of ebony of specified girth on seigniorage. The coupes opened in the previous years were also worked systematically. In addition to the above, the forests of the State were worked under the system of selection felling by extraction of timber of

Working plans.

specified girths on payment of seigniorage fixed by tenders. The working plan prepared in 1084 by Mr. K. Govinda Menon, Working Plan Officer, for the Kodasseri forests was approved subject to certain modifications proposed by the Conservator of Forests and a new circle called the Kodasseri Working Circle was consti-

Reconnoitering work.

tuted. Working plan for the Palapilli forests is still under preparation. Reconnoitering work was confined to the opening of new coupes in Palapilli and the A. series of the Orukomban Working Circle. Reconnoitering reports have now been drawn up for all the forest blocks in the State.

Communications.

77. The most important means of communication is the Forest Steam Tramway, particulars of which are given in a separate section.

Forest crime.

78. 173 cases were reported during the year, as against 158 in 1084 and 161 in 1083. There were also 68 cases pending at the beginning of the year, thus making a total of 241 cases for disposal during the year. Of these, 22 were compounded, 76 disposed of by the Magistrates (65 ending in conviction and 11 in acquittal) and 40 dropped or otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 103 cases at the end of the year, (20 pending with the Magistrates and 83 pending departmental enquiry and action). Increase in crime is noticeable especially in the Paravattani forests of the Machad Range, where 60 cases are reported to be pending

at the close of the year. To afford additional protection to the beats of this Sub-Range, three additional watchers were sanctioned. **Chapter V.**

79. The rules framed under the several sections of the Forest Regulation worked satisfactorily, and they may, on the whole, be considered to have worked smoothly so far as the interests of the people in general and the ryots in particular are concerned. Arrangements were made with Travancore during the year to regulate the transport of timber from one part of Cochin territory to another through intervening Travancore territory and *vice versa*.

Protection from fire.

80. The timber depots and departmental buildings of the Orukomban Working Circle were fire-traced as usual at a cost of Rs. 1,672. No serious damages were caused on account of forest fires during the year.

Sylviculture.

81. Natural regeneration of teak is reported to be satisfactory in the Kannimari forests of the Chittur kanam, in the Paravattani forests, in the Chelakara, Mullurkara and Vazhanni beats of the Machad Range, and in the Malayattur, Padearam, Kodasseri and Melur villages. The forests of Machad and Paravattani were closed in 1083 against further extraction of valuable species. Natural regeneration is promising in these forest areas. Regeneration of Pongu, white-cedar and Aiyini was fair in the evergreen areas of the Orukomban Working Circle. In Machad, regeneration of other marketable species, such as Irul, Koramarudu, Pullamarudu, Venteak and Chadachi is satisfactory. About 70 plots of land were sown with sandal seeds in front of the Teak Plantation Bungalow at Palapilli. The teak plants in the Chettikulam teak plantation are in good condition. Thinning operations were carried on in the Palapilli teak plantation as usual. The general condition of the growing stock in the Chittur kanam is satisfactory. Selection fellings and improvement fellings were carried on in the Orukomban Working Circle and in the Kannimari forests of the Chittur kanam and fellings under the system of coppice with standards were effected in the fuel coupes of Machad and Paravattani and of Vellikulangara teak area and Kodasseri Koomban. The question of restocking the coupes worked by the Tramway is now under the consideration of the Darbar.

Artificial reproduction.

Coffee.

82. The total area under coffee cultivation in the Nelliampathies was 3,318·50 acres (3,308·50 mature and 10 under immature plants), as against 3,349 and 10 acres respectively in 1084. The total yield was 10,20,592 lbs. (4,013¾ bushels of cherry and 24,782 of parchment), or an average of 308 lbs. per acre of mature plants, as against 226 lbs. per acre in 1084. The number of persons permanently and temporarily employed was 57 and 791, as against 87 and 892 respectively in 1084. The amount of quit-rent due on the Estates was Rs. 12,326, of which a sum of Rs. 9,302 was collected.

Rubber.

83. The total area of forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation till the end of the year was 7,181·75 acres, of which 3,735·67 acres were fully planted up. The surveying and mapping of the several assignments of lands for rubber cultivation made in 1084, except the block in the Chimoney valley, were completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 3,174. The survey of the Chimoney valley estate was in progress. The growth of rubber plants in all the estates is reported to be exceptionally good and highly promising. The estate reports show that the tapping of 4 to 4½ year old trees for five months in 1909 gave an out-turn of 30 lbs. per acre. The estimated out-turn for 1910-1911 for 630 acres in the Palapilli District is 20,000 lbs. of rubber. The Vellanikara estate, which is now worked as the Cochin Rubber Company, has 1,000 acres of land fully planted up with 151 trees per acre. Tapping operations have not yet commenced but the growth

Chapter V.

is satisfactory. The Darbar had in view the opening of the Sholayar valley for rubber plantation and notified the conditions of sale during the year.

Privileges to ryots.

84. The concessions allowed to the people by the rules framed under the Forest Regulation, such as grazing of cattle, free removal of head loads of dry fuel and other produce for domestic and agricultural purposes were continued during the year.

Sirkar elephants.

85. There were 15 elephants at the beginning of the year, including the one belonging to the Cranganur Devaswom, in charge of the department. Two of these died during the year. Five new captures were made by means of departmental operations in Kodasseri, of which one escaped and another did not long survive. The total number of elephants at the end of the year was therefore 16. An expenditure of Rs. 1,054 was incurred for digging new pits and repairing old ones in Kodasseri and Palapilli and for patrolling them.

Gross yield and out-turn.

86. 6,503 candies of teak, 419 of blackwood, 16,787 of other species and 17,975 tons of firewood were removed by Sirkar agency ; 1,360 candies of teak, 920 candies of blackwood, 17,702 candies of other species, 2,30,230 bamboos and firewood valued at Rs. 9,246 were removed by consumers and purchasers; and produce

Disposal.

valued at Rs. 752 was confiscated. The disposal of the produce removed by Sirkar agency was 21,711 candies of teak, 565 of blackwood, 19,361 candies of other species and 17,975 tons of firewood. The disposal of the produce otherwise removed was the same as the yield. Besides the above, standing trees to the value of Rs. 17,688 were sold for lump sums from the lands leased out for rubber cultivation. All species of junglewood lying felled in the A and B series of the Orukomban Working Circle were transported by Tramway and sold during the year. There is an appreciable increase in the removal of teak by consumers and purchasers due to the working of the Chikalayi coupe under seigniorage contract. During the year, 4,854 and 11,583 tons of fuel were delivered to the Tramway department and the South Indian Railway Company respectively, as against 6,070 and 7,949 tons in

Balance in stock.

1084. The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots was 14,056 candies, of which 9,139 candies were of teak, 602 candies were of blackwood and 4,315 candies were of junglewood.

Agency arrangements.

87. Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., continued to be the agents of the Sirkar for the sale of teak and certain species of junglewood according to the revised agreement entered into with them with effect from 1st April 1909. 5,412 candies of teak in log form, 1,23,578 c. ft. and 1,313 tons of converted teak materials including slabs and fuel and 5,047 candies of junglewood were sold during the year and the net value realised including commission payable to the agents was Rs. 3,99,567. The figures for the previous year were 2,998 candies of teak logs, 1,14,182 c. ft. of converted teak materials including slabs and fuel, 2,875 candies of junglewood and Rs. 2,58,033 respectively. The total amount of revenue under sales conducted by the agents came to Rs. 4,46,602, as against Rs. 2,92,184 in 1084. The results are satisfactory and creditable to the agents.

Financial.

88. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 7,47,358 and Rs. 3,55,351, as against Rs. 8,37,046 and Rs. 3,06,513 respectively in 1084, and as against the revised estimates of Rs. 7,27,000 and Rs. 3,60,200 for the year. The decrease in the receipts of the year as compared with those of 1084 was due to the fact that there was no credit in 1085 on account of the sale of forest lands for rubber cultivation as in 1084, which raised the figures of that year by Rs. 1,37,000 under this head. The revenue of the year however was Rs. 47,358

in excess of the budget estimate. The increase in expenditure, which includes the cost of the Anchal offices in the Tramway and half the cost of the Tramway hospitals, over that of 1084 was due to the fact that new coupes were worked during the year, specially under teak, the old stock felled in previous years having for the most part been transported. The net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 3,92,007. Against this has to be set off a sum of Rs. 1,20,498 on account of the maintenance charges of the Forest Tramway for the year, which is debitable to the Forest department. The actual net Forest revenue proper therefore is Rs. 2,71,509, as against Rs. 2,66,157 in the previous year excluding the sale proceeds of rubber land credited to "Forests" in that year.

TRAMWAY.

Permanent way.

89. The total length of the line opened for traffic at the beginning of the year was 49 miles excluding the double lines on the inclines. A length of five chains was added during the year thus increasing the total length, including the double lines, to 51 miles 31·4 chains. An estimate for extending the line up to the Chennar river covering a length of 48 chains was sanctioned during the year for gaining access to remote teak areas and the work was almost completed. To facilitate loading operations, three new sidings covering a length of 13·75 chains were put up during the year. There were eight engines (one of which was under repairs) and 55 pairs of trucks at the beginning of the year. 15 pairs of trucks were newly purchased and fitted up in the early part of the year. Thus seven engines and 70 pairs of trucks were available for timber transport during the year. There was no serious accident during the year.

Rolling stock.

Traffic and total transport.

90. For traffic purposes, the line is divided into three sections. Two trains were run daily in each of the sections. The number of traffic days was 337, and 2,250 trains ran during the year in all the sections. The total quantity of timber transported during the year was 29,376 candies, as against 23,522 in 1084 and 15,435 in 1083. Besides these, fuel, canes, odas and sleepers were transported by departmental contractors as in the previous year. Private traffic was also sanctioned during the year and carried on without interference to departmental work.

Buildings.

91. The construction of residential quarters for the Engineer at Chalakudi and for his Assistant at Kuriarkutti, of permanent quarters to the gang and loco-staff commenced in the previous year and of engine sheds and inspection chambers was completed. An estimate for extending the loco-workshop at Chalakudi was sanctioned during the year and the work is in progress. One bridge and five culverts were rebuilt and eight bridges and six culverts were repaired. A telephone connection was erected between Chalakudi and Parambikulam and all the terminals inserted with the exception of those in the brake-house. The installation is working satisfactorily.

Bridges.

Telephone.

Expenditure.

92. The expenditure on the Tramway in the year amounted to Rs. 1,86,463 (Rs. 65,965 under 'Capital' and Rs. 1,20,498 under 'Maintenance'), as against Rs. 2,13,757 in 1084 (Rs. 86,380 under 'Capital' and Rs. 1,27,377 under 'Maintenance'). The liabilities on account of the lapse of budget grant in 1084 which amounted to Rs. 24,909 were fully cleared up. The decrease in expenditure was due to the reduction of capital expenditure during the year in accordance with the hope expressed by the Darbar in the report for 1084. No liabilities of 1085 were carried over. The total outlay on capital expenditure up to the end of 1085 (excluding maintenance) amounted to Rs. 18,47,170 and including maintenance to Rs. 24,17,946. The earnings to the credit of the Tramway in 1085 on account of transport of timber and other articles calculated at specified rates amounted to Rs. 2,20,283 inclusive of Rs. 5,164 earned on private traffic.

Financial results.

Chapter V. The maintenance charges came to Rs. 1,20,498, as against Rs. 1,27,377 in 1084. The net receipts, which may therefore be credited to the Tramway, thus work out to Rs. 99,785, or 5·4 per cent. on the capital outlay, as against 2·7 per cent. in 1084. The financial result of the working of the Tramway during the year shows therefore a marked improvement.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ANCHAL.

Anchal offices and letter boxes.

93. During the year two branch Anchal offices were opened along the Forest Tramway and the mails are carried by the tramway trains. The number of Anchal offices and letter boxes at the end of the year was 43 and 84 respectively, as against 41 and 80 at the close of the previous year. The length of the anchal line remained the same as in 1084, *viz.*, 30½ miles. The number of articles carried by anchal during the year was 11,16,822, as against 11,14,599 in the previous year. Of these, 6,30,443 were free official articles and 4,86,379 private articles, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 6,36,634 and 4,77,956 respectively. 3,580 articles of various description were received in the Dead Letter office during the year, as against 3,996 in 1084, of which all except one were disposed of.

Financial.

94. The receipts and expenditure of the department amounted to Rs. 12,511 and Rs. 18,332 respectively, as against Rs. 11,909 and Rs. 17,429 in 1084. The official covers of the State departments, carried and delivered through anchal free of cost as usual, would have, if charged, brought in to the department a revenue of Rs. 35,445. The expenditure to the Sirkar per official cover was 1·75 pies, as against 1·66 pies in the previous year.

General remarks.

95. The Anchal department was re-organised at the end of the year and the new scheme was brought into force from the beginning of the current year.

RAILWAY.

Receipts.

96. The Cochin State Railway was worked during the year by the South Indian Railway Company according to the terms of the agreement entered into by the Darbar with the Company as referred to in paragraph 104 of the Administration Report for 1084 which gives the difference between the old and the new terms. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year 1909 amounted to Rs. 5,16,290. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 2,55,367 on account of working charges, according to the terms of the agreement, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 2,60,923, which represents 50·5 per cent. of the gross receipts. The net earnings give a return of 3·73 per cent. on the total capital outlay of Rs. 69,80,038 for the year 1909.

Capital expenditure.

97. The total expenditure on the Railway during the year was Rs. 2,57,588—Rs. 2,55,367 on account of working charges and Rs. 2,221 on account of capital expenditure. The credit for the year 1085 shows a net return of 3·8 per cent.

MARINE.

98. At the Sirkar Port of Malipuram, 36 steamers and 100 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 33 and 102 respectively in 1084, the aggregate tonnage being 95,405, as against 1,00,369 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 10,291 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 10,469 in 1084.

STAMPS.

99. The local manufacture of stamps during the year was confined to (1) two anna copying stamp papers, (2) hundi papers including the impressing of one anna stamp on hundi forms presented by private parties, (3) Anchal cards and

(4) two puthan Anchal stamps. The number of ex-officio and licensed vendors was 7 and 66 respectively. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 3,93,776, the highest on record, and the expenditure to Rs. 20,524, as against Rs. 3,81,563 and Rs. 26,498 respectively in the previous year. Chapter V.

CUSTOMS.

100. A sum of Rs. 1,10,500 was received as usual from the British Government under the Interportal Trade Convention. An application was made to the British Government for recovering the difference between the guaranteed amount and the moiety of the net customs revenue realised on exports and imports at British Cochin under the Interportal Trade Convention. The matter is pending the decision of the Madras Government.

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

POLICE.

101. The sanctioned strength of 63 officers and 477 men was maintained throughout the year. 58 officers and 469 men were engaged in purely executive functions, the ratio of effective police to population and area being one to 1,841 persons and one to 2·58 square miles, as against one to 1,526 persons and one to 2·55 square miles in the preceding year. Literacy continued to be insisted upon as an indispensable qualification for enlistment in the force, so that none of the rank and file is totally illiterate. The strength of the Reserve Police, *viz.*, 11 officers and 72 constables, remained unchanged during the year. The total number of departmental punishments rose from 409 in the previous year to 416. Of these, 9, 287, 47, 64, and 9 were fines, black marks, degradations, suspensions, and dismissals respectively, as against 27, 325, 30, 19 and 8 respectively in 1084. The system of awarding black marks instead of fines showed further improvement in the year. Good service promotions were given to three persons and red marks to 142, as against 2 and 50 respectively in the previous year. 73 constables received money rewards from the State, and one from a private individual, as against 41 and 6 respectively in the previous year. Including the one case pending trial at the close of the previous year, there were 27 cases of criminal prosecution of police officers, as against 18 in the previous year, of which one was instituted departmentally and the rest by private parties, 4 before the Police and 22 before the Magistracy. Of these, 6 were for wrongful restraint and confinement, one for trespass and assault, 5 for theft, 10 for assault, 3 for extortion, one for criminal misappropriation and one for public nuisance. Of these, 3 ended in conviction and 3 are pending, the rest having been dismissed. 5 prisoners, as against 4 in 1084, escaped from police custody, but they were all re-captured.

Strength.

Education.

Armed reserve police.

Punishments.

Rewards.

Prosecution.

Escapes and recaptures.

CRIME.

102. The total number of cases, under the Penal Code and local and special laws, registered during the year was 1,758, or 68 more than in the previous year. Including the 79 cases pending at the close of 1084, the total number of cases for investigation was 1,837, of which 1,096 cases were cognisable, 295 non-cognisable, and 446 were under local and special laws. Of the 1,837 cases for investigation by the Police during the year, 1,813 were disposed of, leaving 24 cases pending investigation at the end of the year, the percentage of disposal being 98·69, as against 95·55 in the previous year. Of the 1,334 cases charged (including the 76 cases pending from last year), 1,081 ended in conviction, and 193 in acquittal or discharge, and the remaining 60 cases were pending trial in the Courts at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction to charged cases was 81·03, as against 77·64 in 1084. The

Percentage of conviction.

Chapter V.

average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 18·47 and 29·98 days, as against 19·99 and 27·96 days respectively in the preceding year.

Grave crimes.

The total number of grave crimes for detection was 562, of which 504 were cases reported in the year, as against 568 in the previous year. The number of murders and culpable homicides reported during the year fell from 14 and 8 in the previous year to 4 and 1 respectively; there is a reduction in the number of grave crimes reported during the year under all heads. None of the graver crimes, such as murder and culpable homicide were detected by the Police in the year.

Detection and prevention of crime.

The percentage of detection including those pending from last year was however 45, as against 40·14 in 1084. Inclusive of the 58 cases of 1084, the Police investigated 562 cases of grave crimes, of which 351, or 62·45 per cent, were charged, as against 45·32 per cent. in the previous year. The Magistrates had 383 cases for disposal including the 32 cases pending from last year, of which 301, or 78·59 per cent. ended in conviction, as against 71·92 per cent. in the previous year. The rise in the percentage of conviction shows improvement in investigation work.

False cases.

19 cases were referred by the Police as wilfully and maliciously false and 157 were referred as mistake of fact or of law. The complainants in 15 of these 19 cases were prosecuted, of whom 4 were convicted, 7 discharged and 4 were pending trial.

Recovery of property.

The total loss of property involved in cases reported by the Police during the year was Rs. 25,631, of which Rs. 12,837 worth of property was recovered, or 50·23 per cent., as against 34·44 per cent. in the previous year. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 14,437, of which Rs. 10,236, or 70·90 per cent. was recovered, as against 66·50 per cent. in 1084.

Prevention.

Including 21 persons awaiting trial at the end of the last year, 51 persons, or 4 more than in 1084 were put up before the District Magistrate under the security sections, of whom 7 were ordered to furnish security, 30 were discharged and 14 were awaiting trial, as against 18, 8, and 21 respectively in the previous year.

Finger-print bureau.

The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 247, which, with 1,761 already existing, made a total of 2,008, all of which were properly indexed. 27 slips, all from outside the State, were received for enquiry.

Co-operation with British and Travancore Police.

103. For the exchange of intelligence, periodical meetings between Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors, and Station House Officers and beat meetings of constables were effected.

Cost.

104. The total cost of the Police department during the year was Rs. 86,719, as against Rs. 84,508 in 1084. The average cost of a police man was Rs. 166·9, as against Rs. 156·4 in the previous year and the net cost per head of population was Re. 0—1—9·3, as against Re. 0—1—7·9 in 1084.

General remarks.

105. The relations between the Cochin Police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be cordial. There was a noticeable improvement in the work of the police during the year.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Number of Courts.

106. The Courts that exercised original jurisdiction in the year were four 3rd class Magistrates' Courts, seven 2nd class Magistrates' Courts, one 1st class Magistrate's Court and two Sessions Courts. The Courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers were the District Magistrate's Court, the two Sessions Courts and the Chief Court.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

File and disposal.

107. Including arrears, the Magistrates had for disposal 3,777 cases in the year, of which 3,726 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 51 cases at the end of the year, as against 3,062, 3,008 and 54 respectively in the previous year. Of the total number of 6,181 persons brought to trial before the Magistrates (including the 275 persons awaiting trial at the commencement of the year and excluding

those died, escaped or transferred) 2,582 persons were convicted, 3,345 were discharged or acquitted, 58 were committed or referred to higher Courts, and the remaining 196 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction by Magistrates rose from 35·2 in the previous year to 43·14. Complainants were ordered to pay compensation under section 220 of the Code of Criminal Procedure to 137 persons, or 27 more than in 1084. Of the 3,726 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,321 or 62·2 per cent. related to offences under the Penal Code, 1,405 or 37·8 per cent. to offences under local and special laws, as against 70·5 per cent. and 29·5 per cent., respectively in the previous year. 578 of the convicted persons were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, 57 to simple imprisonment, 19 to fine with imprisonment, 1,864 to fine alone, 9 to whipping in addition to other punishments and 55 to whipping in lieu of other punishments, as against 444, 69, 6, 1,297, 8 and 33 respectively in 1084. Of the 55 persons sentenced to whipping in lieu of other punishments, 20 were juvenile offenders, as against 10 in 1084. The total fines imposed by the Magistrates amounted to Rs. 17,310 which, together with Rs. 305 pending realisation at the beginning of the year, made a total of Rs. 17,615, of which Rs. 16,467 was realised during the year. A sum of Rs. 234 was written off and fines amounting to Rs. 85 were cancelled in appeal. 24·6 per cent. of the appealable decisions of the Subordinate Magistrates were appealed against, as against 21·7 per cent. in 1084, and only 38·6 per cent. of such appeals were confirmed, as against 54·12 per cent. in 1084. 72·3 per cent. of the appealable orders of the District Magistrate were appealed against, as against 73·3 per cent. in 1084, and the percentage of confirmation rose from 48·2 in the previous year to 67·6. The average duration of cases disposed of by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates was 34·7, 8, and 7·2 days respectively, as against 29·5, 8·2 and 6·5 days respectively in the previous year. 7,092 witnesses or 1,349 more than in the previous year were examined by the Magistrates during the year. No witness was detained for more than 3 days by any of the Magistrates. Inclusive of cases pending at the beginning of the year, there were 147 cases affecting 226 persons for disposal under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as against 66 cases affecting 118 persons in 1084. Of these, 16 related to proceedings against witnesses, 40 to furnishing security to preserve peace or for good behaviour, 2 to nuisance, 10 to disputes concerning possession of immovable property, 49 to vexatious accusations, 7 to maintenance, and 23 to forfeiture of bail. 46 persons were involved in the 40 cases relating to furnishing security for keeping peace or for good behaviour, of whom 32 were discharged, 6 convicted and 8 were awaiting trial at the close of the year.

Offences dealt with.

Nature of sentences.

Fines.

Quality of work as tested by appeals.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

Prevention.

108. In the Sessions Courts, 20 cases were filed during the year, and they were all disposed of. The Sessions Courts dealt with 38 persons, of whom 17 were acquitted, 20 convicted and punished and one died during the course of trial. 6 persons were sentenced to life imprisonment. The percentage of convictions to persons committed for trial rose from 44 in the previous year to 52·6. The average duration of Sessions trials in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court rose from 4·56 days in the previous year to 20·6 days, while in the Trichur Sessions Court, it fell from 11·2 days in 1084 to 7 days in the year. The Sessions Courts examined 217 witnesses, or 69 less than in the previous year, of whom 41 were detained for more than 3 days by the Anjikaimal Sessions Judge, as against 14 in the previous year.

SESSIONS COURTS.

File and disposal.

Duration of trials.

Witnesses.

109. The District Magistrate received 388 appeals, of which 387 were disposed of, the disposal in the previous year being 246. The cases of 611 persons were disposed of, rejecting appeals in the case of 134, confirming sentence or order in the case of 236, modifying sentence or order in the case of 70, and reversing it in the

APPELLATE WORK.

District Magistrate's Court.

Chapter V. case of 170 persons. In the case of the remaining one person the proceedings were quashed. The average duration of appeals disposed of was 17 days, as

Sessions Courts. against 9·4 days in the previous year. The Sessions Judges had for disposal 17 appeals involving 34 persons, all of which were disposed of during the year, as against 13 cases involving 29 persons in 1084. The sentence or order was confirmed in the case of 23 persons, modified in the case of 9 and reversed in the case of 2. The average duration of appeals in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court fell from 30·2 days in the previous year to 27·8 days, while in the Trichur Sessions Court, it

The Chief Court. rose from 17·5 days to 19·28 days. Including the 2 appeals pending at the beginning of the year, the Chief Court had 17 appeals for disposal, of which 16 were disposed of, as against 22 and 20 respectively in the previous year. 22 persons were concerned in the 16 appeals disposed of, of whom the sentences passed on 11 were confirmed, those on 4 modified and those on 7 reversed. One of the appeals was preferred by persons sentenced to life imprisonment and two by the Government against acquittal. These three appeals were disposed of by a Full Bench. The average duration of appeals was 25·5 days, as against 20 days in the previous year.

Inspection. 110. The District Magistrate inspected all the Subordinate Magistrates' Courts during the year and one of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the two Sessions Courts.

Expenditure. 111. The expenditure under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 39,823, as against Rs. 37,457 in 1084, and Rs. 36,293 in 1083.

General remarks. 112. The work of the Magistracy was satisfactory.

JAILS.

Number of prisons. 113. The number of prisons in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, seven—the Central Jail at Ernakulam and six Sub-Jails.

THE CENTRAL JAIL. Population. 114. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 102 convicts, 3 under-trials and 4 civil prisoners. The number of convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners admitted during the year was 428, 123 and 41 respectively. Of these, 403 convicts, 125 under-trials and 37 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, thus leaving 127 convicts, 1 under-trial and 8 civil prisoners at the end of the year. 530 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 502 in the preceding year, the average daily number being 120·8, as against 121·7 in 1084. Of these, 15 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 11 to rigorous imprisonment for more than 7 years, 37 to rigorous imprisonment for more than one year, 33 to rigorous imprisonment for more than six months, 412 to rigorous imprisonment for less than six months and 22 were undergoing simple imprisonment. There were 96 re-convicted prisoners who were classed as habituals, as against 48 in the previous year. The

Clothing and feeding. convicts were, as usual, supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail, but the convict warders were supplied with uniforms obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year.

Health of prisoners. 115. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 427, as against 539 in 1084. Of these, 42 were treated as in-patients and 385 as out-patients, as against 65 and 474 in the preceding year. There were 8 deaths as in 1084. Although the number of deaths in the year was the same as in the previous year, the Inspector-General of Prisons observes that there was a general improvement in the health of the prisoners as compared with the preceding years. Special

attention was paid to the vaccination of convicts. All admissions were vaccinated in the year, as against 299 in 1084, of which 310 were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and on discharge was 101·19 lbs. and 107·99 lbs. respectively, as against 105·8 lbs. and 109·9 lbs. respectively in 1084. Chapter V.

116. The daily average number of convicts told off for work during the year was 116·3, as against 106·82 in the preceding year. The chief industries carried on in the Jail during the year consisted, as in the previous year, of the manufacture of coir mats, rugs, cable ropes, cloth, net bags, etc. A few minor industries such as blacksmith's work, basket weaving, pottery, carpentry, etc., were also carried on on a small scale. Pottery was a new industry opened in the year. The sale proceeds of Jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 4,623, or Rs. 1,156 more than in 1084. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 2,843. The net profit was thus Rs. 1,780, as against Rs. 1,728 in the preceding year. Jail industry.

117. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail during the year was Rs. 17,597, or Rs. 1,926 more than in the previous year, and Rs. 78 less than in 1083. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 131, as against Rs. 126 in the previous year and Rs. 132 in 1083, and the net expenditure was Rs. 93, as against Rs. 98 in 1084 and Rs. 99 in 1083. Financial.

118. As in previous years, the Sub-Jails were under the immediate charge of the Sub-Magistrates of the several stations, subject to the control of the District Magistrate. At the beginning of the year, there were 39 prisoners in all the Sub-Jails together and there were 845 new admissions and 863 discharges, leaving 21 at the end of the year. The total cost of the Sub-Jails was Rs. 2,504, as against Rs. 2,000 in the previous year. The cost of dieting each prisoner per day was 1 anna 10 pies, as against 1 anna 9 pies in 1084. SUB-JAILS.

119. The new Jail rules framed for the improvement of Jail administration in 1083 worked satisfactorily. The question of removing the Central Jail to Trichur is now under the consideration of the Darbar. General remarks.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

120. The number of Courts that exercised original jurisdiction was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 6 Munsiffs' Courts and 2 District Courts. Appellate jurisdiction continued to be exercised by the Chief Court and the 2 District Courts. The additional Judge, appointed for 6 months in the Anjikaimal District Court towards the close of 1084, continued to do work till Makaram of the year under report. Tribunals.

121. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year were 8,753 and 974 respectively, as against 8,700 and 795 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of, including those pending at the beginning of the year, was 8,717 and 858 respectively, as against 8,493 and 747 respectively in 1084. Litigation.

122. The Munsiffs had 426 cases at the beginning of the year, received 8,421 cases and disposed of 8,365 cases, leaving 482 cases pending at the end of the year. Of these 482 cases, one case was more than one year old, 76 were over 6 months and 405 were below that period, as against none, 81 and 345 respectively in the previous year. The District Judges began the year with 218 original cases, received 342 cases, disposed of 352 cases and ended with a balance of 208 cases, as against 145, 295, 222 and 218 respectively in the previous year. Of the 208 cases pending, 23 were over one year old, 79 over 6 months, and 106 below that period, as against 45, 59 and 114 respectively in 1084. The Munsiffs and the District Judges disposed of 2,479 and 271 contested suits respectively, as against 2,298 and ORIGINAL LITIGATION. Munsiffs' Courts. District Courts.

Chapter V.

158 respectively in 1084. The average duration of contested ordinary suits and of small cause suits in the Munsiffs' Courts rose to 110 and 38·5 days respectively, as against 93 and 33·3 days respectively in 1084 and 74·3 and 29·1 days respectively in 1083. The average duration of contested cases in the Anjikaimal District Court rose from 6 months and 11 days in the previous year to 11 months and 4 days in the year under report, and in the Trichur District Court, it rose from 7 months and 18 days to 10 months 20 days. The percentage of appealable decisions of the Munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions confirmed on appeal were 19·8 and 53·1 respectively, as against 15 and 53·8 respectively in 1084. The decisions of the District Judges were appealed against in 51·9 per cent., 41·46 per cent. of which were confirmed on appeal, as against 44·6 per cent. in 1084. Including arrears, the Munsiffs and the District Judges had 9,397 and 653 applications respectively, for execution of decrees, as against 9,950 and 696 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 8,852 and 573 respectively were disposed of, as against 9,440 and 586 respectively in 1084.

Contested suits.

Quality of work.

Execution.

APPELLATE LITIGATION. District Courts.

123. The District Judges had 171 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 613 and disposed of 610 appeals, leaving an arrear of 174, as against 69, 553, 451 and 171 respectively in the previous year. The disposal includes 62 appeals decided by the Additional District Judge. The average duration of appeals in the Trichur District Court rose from 2 months and 25 days in the previous year to 3 months and 2 days, while that in the Anjikaimal District Court fell from 3 months and 22 days to 3 months and 10 days.

The Chief Court.

The Chief Court began the year with 124 appeals (81 A. S. and 43 S. A.), received 361 (195 A. S. and 166 S. A.) and disposed of 248 (123 A. S. and 125 S. A.), leaving a balance of 237 appeals (153 A. S. and 84 S. A.), at the close of the year, as against 178, 242, 296, and 124 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court was 8 months and 5 days and 5 months and 21 days respectively, as against 8 months and 1 day, and 5 months and 27 days respectively in 1084.

Registration appeals.

124. Four appeals were pending in the Anjikaimal District Court in the beginning of the year, all of which were disposed of. In two of these, registration was ordered.

Revision petitions.

The Chief Court had for disposal 207 petitions in all, 168 of which were disposed of in the year, thus reducing the arrears to 39 at the close of the year, as against 62 in the previous year.

Inspection.

125. One of the Puisne Judges inspected the two District Courts, and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts respectively under them, during the year.

Financial.

126. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial department were Rs. 2,32,069, as against Rs. 2,16,761 in 1084. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,07,194, as against Rs. 1,01,228 in the previous year.

General remarks.

127. There is a general rise of pendency in all the Civil Courts, although the total disposals are greater than those of last year. It is however satisfactory to note that the number of pending cases over one year old was appreciably reduced.

REGISTRATION.

Registry offices.

128. The total number of Registry offices, including the one newly opened at Vellarapilli, was 17, as against 16 in the previous year.

Number of instruments.

129. The total number of documents registered during the year was 43,130, as against 45,331 in the previous year, of which 25,817 were compulsory and 17,313 optional, as against 26,581 and 18,750 respectively in the previous year. The

number of wills registered was 89, or 8 less than in the previous year. Of the total number of wills registered, 62 wills were executed by Hindus, 24 by Christians and 3 by Mahomedans. The average value of documents registered during the year was Rs. 386, as against Rs. 388 in 1084. Chapter V. Wills.

130. Of the total number of 43,130 documents registered during the year, 43,030, or 99·8 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation, as against 98·8 per cent. in the previous year. The number of documents that were refused registration was 102. Five documents remained unregistered pending enquiry at the end of the year, as against 7 in 1084. There were 45 registration appeals to the Superintendent of Registration, of which 3 remained undisposed of at the end of the year. Registration was ordered in 37 cases out of 42 cases disposed of, the decision of the District Registrars having been confirmed in only 5 cases, or 11 per cent. The number of appeals pending in the District Courts at the beginning of the year was 3, which together with one appeal admitted in the Anjikaimal District Court in the course of the year from an order passed by the Superintendent of Registration under the old Regulation, made a total of 4 cases for disposal. All these cases were disposed of by the District Judges ordering registration in two cases. Business in registry offices.

131. Only one prosecution for the offence of false personation was instituted during the year, which ended in conviction, the first and the second accused being sentenced to 6 months' rigorous imprisonment each. One prosecution for false personation was instituted by a private party. The Sessions Judge punished one of the accused in the case with five years' hard labour, another with two years' and a third with one year's. Prosecution.

132. The annual formal inspection of all the Registry offices except Vellarapilli, which was opened in the course of the year, was conducted by the Superintendent of Registration during the year. Inspection.

133. The receipts and expenditure of the department (excluding the items under Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 70,522 and Rs. 31,450 respectively, as against Rs. 71,467 and Rs. 28,262 respectively in the preceding year. The increased expenditure was due to the re-organisation of the department. The percentage of expenditure to gross earnings for the year was 45·5, as against 40 in 1084. The average registration fee for a document rose to Re. 1-7-8, as against Re. 1-6-7 in the previous year. Financial.

134. Two new companies were registered during the year. Of the three companies working at the end of the previous year, two, *viz.*, "Swadesi Co-operative Stores, Ltd., Cochin" and "Pothu Jana Vivaha Sahaya Nidhi Company, Ltd. Cochin," were wound up during the year. The three surviving companies are "Bhattathiripad, Panikar & Co., Ltd." "Seeta Ram Spinning and Weaving Mills, Ltd.", and "Mangalodayam Co., Ltd.," with a paid up capital of Rs. 10,210, Rs. 27,735 and Rs. 538 respectively, as against a nominal capital of Rs. 50,000, Rs. 1,20,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively. Joint stock companies.

135. The main features in the year's administration of the department were (1) the introduction of the revised Registration Regulation and the Table of Fees from the beginning of the year, (2) the re-organisation of the department and the abolition of the commission system to District Registrars and (3) the delegation of the Diwan's general powers of supervision over the department to the Diwan Peishkar. General remarks.

Chapter V.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration.

136. Compulsory registration of births and deaths under Regulation II of 1081 continued to be in force in 11 Towns of the State as in the previous year. The Parvathiakarans of villages continued to be *ex-officio* Registrars of Births and Deaths. They also registered births and deaths in villages where the Regulation had not been introduced. The total number of births registered during the year was 15,784 (8,210 males and 7,574 females), as against 15,513 (7,846 males and 7,667 females) in 1084. The total number of deaths registered was 10,946, as against 10,738 in the previous year. The percentage of births and deaths registered during the year to the population was 1·94 and 1·35 respectively. There were 19 prosecutions in the year, as against 7 in 1084. All except one ended in conviction.

Public health.

137. There was no serious out-break of cholera during the year in any part of the State. The total number of deaths from small-pox and cholera was 724, as against 806 in 1084.

Death from injuries.

Deaths under injuries numbered 275 as in last year. Of these, 29 were suicides, 68 deaths due to snake bites and 178 to injuries and accidents, as against 38, 65, and 172 respectively in 1084.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Institutions.

138. The number of medical institutions in the State during the year was 21, *viz.*, 11 Hospitals, 8 Dispensaries and 2 Asylums.

Accommodation.

139. The total number of beds available was 271 (132 for males and 139 for females), as against 267 (135 for males and 132 for females) in 1084.

Relief.

140. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,54,463, as against 2,31,295 in 1084. Of these, 4,794 were in-patients and 2,49,669 out-patients, as against 4,471 and 2,26,824 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients treated was 5·08, as against 6·13 in 1084, which shows a decrease of 1·05. As in the previous year, the three institutions at Mattancheri, Ernakulam and Trichur, where separation of sexes was completely effected, continued to work during the year with female medical aid. During the year, the female subordinates treated in all 34,857 women and 18,969 children, as against 31,695 and 19,712 respectively in 1084. The daily average attendance was 351·17, as against 324·4 in the previous year. The increase in the number of women was the result of the separation of the male dispensary at Mattancheri from the Women and Children's Hospital. The arrangements for the separation of sexes amongst the out-patients are gradually being extended to all the medical institutions in the State.

Work amongst women and children.

Cholera and small-pox.

141. Under cholera and small-pox the number of deaths reported from the several institutions during the year was 4 and 55, as against 4 and 51 in 1084.

Diseases treated.

142. The chief diseases treated during the year, in the order of frequency, are diseases of the digestive system (39,859), worms (22,681), skin diseases (20,848), diseases of the respiratory system (18,452), malaria (13,999), small-pox (169) and cholera (4). The largest number of admissions was under diseases of the digestive system (15·66 per cent.), which was in some measure due to the high price of food grains. Under malaria, there were 13,999 cases treated during the year, as against 14,794 in 1084.

143. 36 post mortem examinations were held for medico-legal and 16 for pathological purposes, as against 84 and 10 respectively in 1084.

144. At the beginning of the year there were 2 lunatics in the Asylum—one male and one female—and there were 8 admissions during the year. Three of the patients were discharged during the year and 7 remained in the Asylum at the close of the year. The cost of maintenance of the Asylum was Rs. 974, as against Rs. 892 in 1084. Chapter V. Lunatic asylum.

145. The resident Hospital Assistant of the General Hospital at Ernakulam continued to be in charge of the institution. The Asylum buildings were improved during the year at a cost of about Rs. 1,600, to provide accommodation for a larger number. The year opened with 12 inmates and there were 66 new admissions during the year, thus making a total of 78. Of these, 30 were discharged relieved, 7 died and 10 absconded. The year thus closed with 31 inmates (26 males and 5 females). Of the 66 admissions during the year, 24 were sent under Magistrates' warrants, and the remaining 42 came in voluntarily. There were only 2 cases of leprosy of the nodular type, the rest being of the anaesthetic class. The 7 deaths that occurred were due to the disease itself. The systems of treatment adopted in the Asylum were (1) the treatment with Chaulmoogra oil and (2) injection with nastin. The patients under nastin treatment showed marked improvement in their general health, and particularly noticeable was the improvement in the anaesthetic patches. All the other inmates of the Asylum were treated with Chaulmoogra oil. Almost every one showed marked improvement in their general health and the ulcers were seen to heal very quickly. The improvement, however, was not lasting. The cost of maintenance of the Asylum was Rs. 3,731. Leper asylum.

146. During the year, the staff of the institution was strengthened by the appointment of a second Veterinary Graduate. A kitchen and an isolation ward were constructed in 1085. The number of in-patients treated was 186 and of out-patients 1,685, thus making a total of 1,871, as against 1,950 in 1084. Of the in-patients treated, 70 were horses, 77 cattle, 30 dogs, 7 sheep and 2 elephants. Of the out-patients treated, 319 were horses, 1,000 cattle, 211 dogs, 68 sheep, 43 fowls, 26 elephants, 8 pigs, 4 donkeys, 3 monkeys, 2 cats and one mongoose. 160 operations were performed during the year, 114 in the out-patients' department and 46 in the in-patients'. There was only one death amongst operated cases. Rinderpest prevailed in all the taluks of the State except Cochin-Kanayanur. In the Chittur taluk, Anthrax also broke out towards the end of the year. The inoculation work was carried on vigorously, and as many as 1,062 cattle were inoculated in the four taluks of the State. Only 4 animals are reported to have died after inoculation—1 of Rinderpest and 3 of Anthrax. The serum was supplied free of charge by the Imperial Bacteriological Institute at Muktesar. The total cost of maintaining the Hospital amounted to Rs. 3,024, as against Rs. 2,921 in 1084. Veterinary hospital.

147. The total expenditure during the year including the two Asylums and the Veterinary Hospital amounted to Rs. 89,172, as against Rs. 80,764 in 1084. The increase was mainly under establishment, equipment and dietary charges. Financial.

SANITATION.

148. The department continued to work under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. The staff remained the same as in the previous year. Organisation and staff.

149. The number of Sanitary Boards at the beginning of the year was 9, being the same as in the previous year. The Boards met oftener than in the previous year, the number of meetings being 93, as against 62 in 1084. Constitution of boards and meetings.

Chapter V. Municipal and Sanitary Regulation.

150. The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation I of 1085 came into force during the 3rd quarter of the year. By its introduction, the Boards at Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur were constituted into Town Councils under the Regulation, each consisting of a President and six members. Three of these are officials, and four are non-officials of whom one is the President and all of them are appointed by Government. All the preliminary notifications were published, and the Councils constituted and furnished with the necessary instructions to start regular work from the beginning of the current year.

Operations of the department.

151. The private scavenging system showed slight improvement during the year. 849 houses were served in 1085, as against 803 in the previous year. The fee collections amounted to Rs. 1,920, as against Rs. 1,695 in 1084. 8 public latrines were newly constructed during the year. The streets of the several towns were

Lighting.

lighted at a cost of Rs. 3,420.

Water supply.

152. 17 public tanks and 42 public wells (including Cranganur) were cleaned at a cost of Rs. 6,504. The mechanic who was deputed to undergo training under the Director of Industries, Madras, in the use of the well-boring apparatus, completed his course during the year. Regular boring operations have since been started.

Markets.

153. Including the 8 markets brought under Sirkar control during the year, there were 9 markets under the supervision of the department. The amount realised for the right of collecting fees in all the markets was Rs. 5,675 (including Cranganur). A sum of Rs. 8,981 was spent on the improvement of markets by way of constructing vegetable and meat stalls on approved standard plans.

Epidemics and preventive measures.

154. The total number of deaths from cholera and small-pox in 1085 was 56 and 668, as against 227 and 579 respectively in 1084. A special Hospital Assistant was on cholera duty throughout the year. He visited all the infected villages where he was assisted in his work of disinfection and the adoption of other preventive measures by the Sanitary staff.

Plague.

155. During the year, four imported cases of plague came under notice (3 genuine and 1 suspected), of which two proved fatal. Prompt measures however were taken and no further cases occurred. The plague inspection at Shoranur continued for 8 months in the year and was then abolished. The contribution by the Darbar to the Madras Government for the up-keep of the Shoranur camp was Rs. 2,320. 15,494 passengers were under passport observation and 25 vessels were inspected at Malipuram during the year, as against 4,417 passengers and 23 vessels in the previous year. There were in all 165 prosecutions under the passport rules, of which 77 ended in conviction. The fines realised amounted to Rs. 440. The grain shops at Mattancheri were periodically inspected. As many as 7,390 rats were destroyed and a sum of Rs. 258 paid as reward.

Financial.

156. The total expenditure amounted toRs. 55,198, as against Rs. 43,168 in the previous year. The receipts amounted to Rs. 9,560, as against Rs. 2,069 in 1084.

General remarks.

157. There was an appreciable advance in the work of improving sanitation. The Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation was passed. Town Councils were created. Markets were improved. Water-supply received due attention. There is however much that remains to be done, specially in the areas constituted as Town Councils, the work of which will be watched with great interest by the Darbar.

VACCINATION.

Staff.

158. The number of permanent vaccinators remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 13. Three temporary vaccinators were employed for a few months of the year.

159. Lymph was obtained from the Bangalore Vaccine Institute from the beginning of 1085. The cost of the same during the year was Rs. 1,792, as against Rs. 2,285 in 1084. Chapter V. Supply of lymph.

160. The number of vaccinations performed during the year was 35,723 (21,349 males and 14,374 females), as against 34,065 (19,549 males and 14,516 females) in the previous year. Of these, 32,235, or 90·23 per cent. were successful, as against 30,347, or 89·09 per cent. in 1084. The increase in the total number of cases vaccinated and the percentage of success was due to the closer supervision exercised by the two Inspectors and the greater co-operation on the part of the village officers. Of the 35,723 vaccinations, 29,521 were primary, 32 secondary and 6,170 re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 94·09, 59·37 and 71·94, as against 92·41, 56·00 and 67·76 in 1084. Of the 29,521 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 1,520 were under one year of age, 12,459 above one year and under six years and 15,542 above 6 years, as against 1,442, 13,131 and 14,908 in 1084. Vaccination has since been made compulsory in Mattancheri, Ernakulam and Trichur under the Municipal Regulation. Operations.

161. The expenditure on the department in 1085 amounted to Rs. 4,769 including Cranganur, as against Rs. 5,311 in 1084, and the average cost of each successful case was 2 annas 4 pies, as against 2 annas 9 pies in 1084. Expenditure.

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWOMS.

162. The orders passed by the Darbar on the report submitted by the Special Officer on the administration of the Devaswom affairs referred to in paragraph 22 of the report for 1084, were given effect to from the second month of the year under report. The important changes effected under the new scheme have been dealt with in Chapter IV.

163. The institutions under the control of the department, as re-constituted fall under the following four heads :— Number of Institutions,

(a) Sirkar Devaswoms brought under the general endowment scheme and grouped together for administrative purposes, numbering 139 in all.

(b) Devaswoms of Elangunnapuzha and Pazhuvam which have come under the management of the Sirkar under the provisions of the Cochin Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation but which are administered as separate endowments.

(c) Charitable institutions: Oottupuras 14.

(d) Cranganur Devaswoms.

Devaswoms under (a).

164. Including an arrear balance of 75,941 parahs of paddy and Rs. 13,061 with the current demand of 2,21,778 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,05,591, there was a total of 2,97,719 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,18,652 for collection during the year, of which 2,77,055 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,13,936 were collected. The percentage of collection during the year under report to the entire demand (exclusive of the items written off) is 97·5 for paddy and 98·7 for money. The collection of over 97 per cent. of the total demand of the year was made without enforcing to any large extent the coercive provisions of the collection rules issued under the Devaswom Proclamation, movable properties having been distrained only in four cases with only one instance each of actual sale and *Nadupattom* for default. D. C. B. of rent on lands.

165. Towards systematisation and simplification of the administration of the unsettled Devaswom lands, a detailed tenantwar demarcation of these lands was

Chapter V. carried out, and a scheme drawn up for the revision and settlement of the rents on which the Darbar have since passed final orders.

Total receipts. 166. The total revenue for the year amounted to Rs. 4,07,102, as against Rs. 3,83,000 according to the revised estimate of 1085 and Rs. 3,41,477 of the previous year. The increase in revenue is due mainly to the realisation of old arrears of rents and the collection of almost the whole of the current demand.

Expenditure. 167. The total expenditure during the year came to Rs. 3,33,906, as against Rs. 3,21,577 in 1084 and Rs. 3,35,500 according to the revised estimate of 1085. The increase in expenditure was due chiefly to (1) the re-organisation of the department and (2) the entertainment of the temporary staff for the tenantwar demarcation of the Devaswom lands.

Financial condition of the new groups. 168. According to the new scheme, the balances that stood to the credit of individual Devaswoms on the 1st Chingom 1085 were ordered to be separately invested without being merged in the common fund of any of the groups. Thus, the new groups began the year practically with a nil balance to their credit, the entire expenditure having had to be met out of the revenues derived during the year. Deducting the total expenditure of Rs. 3,33,906 from the total receipts of Rs. 4,07,102, the transactions of the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 73,196, as against Rs. 47,500 anticipated in the revised estimate of 1085.

169. The total surplus that has been treated as separate endowments stands now at Rs. 11,51,419, out of which Rs. 3,10,937 (1,50,000 in 1085 and 1,60,937 at the beginning of the current year) were invested recently from the surplus funds, being separated from the State funds. A complete list of endowments hitherto merged in the general revenues of the State was also prepared and proposals for the withdrawal from the State balance and separate investment of such amounts aggregating to Rs. 9,551-7-11 were sanctioned.

Devaswoms under (b).

Pazhuvam and Elangunnapuzha 170. Having regard to the unsatisfactory financial condition of these two Devaswoms and the difficulties experienced in their administration owing to mismanagement on the part of the late trustees and the refractoriness of the tenants, special orders were issued during the year for the administration of these institutions. To facilitate collection of rents, etc., rules were also issued under section 15 of the Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation.

Pazhuvam. 171. The total receipts of the Pazhuvam Devaswom amounted to Rs. 7,783 and the expenditure to Rs. 6,602, the transactions of the year ending in a surplus of Rs. 1,181, which, together with the opening balance of Rs. 2,371, made a closing balance of Rs. 3,552 to the credit of the Devaswom for the year. There is the liability on account of the outstanding loan of Rs. 29,000 of 1084 raised for paying off certain decree debts.

Elangunnapuzha. 172. The total receipts of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom amounted to Rs. 29,954 and the expenditure to Rs. 26,957. Thus, including the opening balance of Rs. 892, the year closed with a balance of Rs. 3,889 to the credit of the Devaswom. The Devaswom has liabilities to the extent of Rs. 10,350, being the amount borrowed for paying off debts incurred in previous years.

Oottupuras (c).

173. The number of Oottupuras remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 14. The expenditure under Oottupuras, Sathrams and subscriptions to charitable institutions amounted during the year to Rs. 48,934, as against Rs. 49,805 in the previous year. A *pathivu* or definite scale of expenditure was fixed for the Kannankulangara Oottu, resulting in an appreciable reduction in expenditure and was brought into force from the second half of the year under report.

Cranganur Devaswoms (d).

Chapter V.

174. The number of Devaswoms in Cranganur was 14 including Thrikulasekharapuram and Sringapuram brought under control during the year. The revenue and expenditure of all these Devaswoms were separated during the year from the general revenues of Cranganur and a new Devaswom trust fund was organised. The total receipts of the Devaswoms amounted to Rs. 27,144, and the expenditure to Rs. 16,305. The balance to the credit of the Devaswom fund at the end of the year under the new scheme was thus Rs. 10,839.

Expenditure under XVII Religious.

175. During the year the expenditure incurred from the general revenues of the State under the control of the department, for the performance of *Pandaravaka vazhivadus* in Sirkar temples and the payment of contribution to certain religious institutions amounted to Rs. 19,758, as against Rs. 20,900 according to the revised estimate of 1085.

General remarks.

176. The administration of the Devaswoms in the State underwent several changes and made a distinct advance during the year involving the introduction of important principles in every branch of work. The management of the institutions has been placed on an efficient footing. Revenue is expanding and better administered, collection work has been carefully attended to and arrears considerably reduced, expenditure is strictly regulated and brought under control and the internal affairs of all the institutions are now in a more satisfactory condition. There is however much that still remains to be done, especially in regard to the revision of rent and renewal work, which the Darbar hope to undertake and complete in the course of the current year.

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

Organisation.

177. The department continued to work under the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned in 1083, with slight modifications made in 1084, and the reconstitution of the Irrigation and Devaswom sections effected during the year.

Total expenditure.

178. The activities of the department were directed as usual to State and contribution works. The expenditure for State public works during the year was Rs. 4,45,647, as against the final budget grant of Rs. 4,41,500. Besides the above, the department also undertook and executed contribution works to the extent of Rs. 50,496, Rs. 24,400 for Cranganur, Rs. 15,452 for Devaswoms, Rs. 7,516 for the Kavalapara and Punnathur Estates under the management of the Sirkar and Rs. 3,128 for other departments. Thus the total disbursement by the department amounted to Rs. 4,96,143, as against Rs. 4,79,713 in 1084. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 63,125, or 12·72 per cent. of the total expenditure, as against Rs. 61,642, or 13·3 per cent. in 1084.

Communications

179. The total expenditure on "Communications original" was Rs. 20,990, as against Rs. 19,665 in 1084, and under "Repairs", it was Rs. 1,00,664, as against Rs. 89,275 in 1084. 485 miles of road were maintained during the year, as against 450 miles in 1084. The increase in extent was due to the inclusion of a few of the old abandoned roads, which were repaired and brought under maintenance during the year. The condition of most of the main lines of communication and some of the roads in the interior showed appreciable improvement.

Irrigation projects.

180. Irrigation works including maintenance were attended to by the Irrigation branch as reconstituted. The following irrigation projects were under the consideration of the Darbar : –

I. *Mulathura Improvement Scheme.*—The following estimates for the Mulathura Improvement Scheme were completed and they were submitted by the Chief Engineer for approval :—

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(1) Rock-blasting and lowering the bed of the first two miles of the Mulathura main canal.

(2) Constructing head and scouring sluices and scouring channels.

(3) General improvements, such as constructing masonry drop walls and regulators, head and pipe sluices for the branches.

II. *Karuvannur Bund project.*—The estimate for the Karuvannur bund was scrutinised by the Superintending Engineer, IV Circle, Madras, Public Works Department, and approved of with slight alterations to the Pottuchira revetment wall. The same is being revised accordingly for inclusion in the budget of 1087.

Sea erosion.

III. *Erosion at Kuzhupilli.*—The erosion of the coast and the reduction in width of the sand-spit at Kuzhupilli continued to be a matter of great anxiety to the Darbar. The waves washed into the lagoon and seriously threatened the Kuzhupilli bund. A cyclone on the west coast at the out-break of the south-west monsoon caused some damage to the Kuzhupilli bund. There were serious erosions on the fore-shore from Cruz Milagre to Azhikal. A report submitted by a committee of the P. W. officers of the Madras Government and the Travancore and Cochin Darbars regarding the protective measures to be adopted, was referred to the Darbar for an expression of their views in regard to the measures recommended and the apportionment of cost of any measures to be undertaken. In view of the difficulties involved in the question and the difference of opinion amongst professional men, the Darbar suggested that the whole matter might be decided and taken up as one complete scheme by the Madras Government with the help of the Marine department of the P. W. newly created with the data already on record and those that might be additionally obtained by that department, and an equitable distribution of expenditure made according to the interests benefited. The final decision of the Madras Government is awaited.

Navigable canals.

IV. *Canals.*—The navigable canals were brought under departmental control and maintenance under a regular system of annual expenditure.

Acquisition of private irrigation works.

181. The Vengalakayam percolation canal was acquired at a cost of Rs. 3,565 and brought under departmental control. Steps are being taken for the acquisition of Nurnee-Alankadavu and Bandythode systems, so as to bring these also under the control and supervision of the Darbar. These will complete the acquisition of all private irrigation works of any importance in the Chittur taluk.

Expenditure.

The expenditure incurred during the year on maintenance of irrigation works was Rs. 19,552, as against Rs. 19,773 in 1084. The total expenditure on irrigation during the year was Rs. 40,800, as against Rs. 1,12,960 in 1084, the large increase in that year being due to the acquisition of the Kunnamkattupathy system.

Petty construction and repairs.

182. This system which was introduced in 1083 continued to work during the year and the results were on the whole satisfactory. Almost the whole amount allotted in the year for P. C. R. was utilised, the expenditure during the year being Rs. 46,899, as against an allotment of Rs. 48,383.

Receipts.

183. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 89,455, as against Rs. 64,421 in 1084. The increase was mainly under Tolls and Ferries.

Inspection.

184. All the Divisional and Sub-Divisional offices were inspected by the Chief Engineer during the year and the Sub-Divisional offices were inspected by the Divisional officers as usual.

General remarks.

185. The administration of the department showed steady improvement since the reorganisation of 1083.

IX. INSTRUCTION.

186. The Educational department was placed in charge of a Special Officer with effect from 9th November 1909, Mr. J. V. Pope having been selected for the post. This was in pursuance of the Darbar's policy as fore-shadowed in the Diwan's note on educational reforms published in 1083. The important changes and developments in the department have been summarised in Chapter IV of the report. The Educational statistics of the year are given below :—

No. of institutions.

187. The total number of Sirkar schools was 93, as against 75 in 1084 and 57 in 1083, with a total of 16,031 pupils under instruction, as against 13,271 in 1084. The total number of aided schools was 250, as against 239 in 1084 and 189 in 1083, with a total of 23,437 pupils under instruction, as against 21,396 in 1084. The increase in the number of pupils under Sirkar schools is due to the opening of new Primary schools and the extension of free education to girls and backward classes, which was availed of with eagerness. The total number of pupils under instruction was 54,841, as against 51,825 in 1084. 29 per cent. of the educational work was done by Sirkar institutions, 43 per cent. by aided agencies and 28 per cent. without any help from the Sirkar, as against 26, 41 and 33 respectively in 1084.

Boys and girls.

188. As in the previous year, 71 per cent. of the pupils under instruction were boys and 29 per cent. girls, the total number of boys and girls being 39,142 and 15,699 respectively, out of the total number of 54,841 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population of school-going age was 64·4 and 25·7, as against 60 and 25 respectively in 1084.

Education among different communities.

189. Of the 54,841 pupils under instruction, 30,519, or 55·6 per cent. were Hindus, 21,521, or 39·3 per cent. were Christians, 2,739, or 5 per cent. were Mahomedans and 62, or ·1 per cent. were Jews.

Collegiate education.

190. The strength of the Ernakulam College was 165, as against 142 in the previous year. Out of 69 candidates that appeared for the First-in-Arts examination of the Madras University, 36, or 52·2 per cent. passed. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 9,591 and the expenditure to Rs. 18,802, the net expenditure being Rs. 9,211, or Rs. 55·8 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 89·8 in the previous year. Pending the completion of the main hostel building now in progress, a sub-hostel was opened as a temporary measure under the supervision of the Principal as Warden, assisted by a Superintendent and a Manager. The hostel which opened with 5 boarders has now a strength of 32, the maximum accommodation available. The receipts and disbursements of the hostel amounted to Rs. 1,427 and Rs. 1,335 respectively.

Upper Secondary education.

191. High School or Upper Secondary education was given in 16 schools, or one more than in 1084, of which 8 were Sirkar, 6 aided and 2 unaided. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary education was 1,503, as against 1,420 in 1084.

Sirkar High Schools.

192. The total strength of the High School departments of the 8 Sirkar High Schools was 792, as against 655 in 1084. 164 candidates appeared for the Matriculation Examination of 1909, of whom 66 passed, which gives a percentage of 40·2, the percentage of passes for the whole Presidency being 15. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 10·5, as against Rs. 14·2 in 1084.

School Leaving Certificate scheme.

193. The School Leaving Certificate scheme was introduced in all the High Schools and the necessary changes effected in the staff.

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Aided High Schools.

194. There were 6 aided High Schools in the State as in the previous year. The total strength of the High School departments of these schools was 476, as against 456 in 1084. 100 pupils appeared for the Matriculation Examination of 1909, of whom 18 passed. The grants-in-aid given by the Sirkar to the High School departments of these schools amounted to Rs. 2,645, which includes a sum of Rs. 1,000 as building grant, as against Rs. 1,837 in the previous year. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 3·5, as against Rs. 4·02 in 1084.

Unaided High Schools.

195. High School or Upper Secondary education was given in two schools unaided by the Sirkar, *viz.*, the Chittur High School and the St. Thomas' High School, Trichur, the former of which had only the High School department attached to it. The total strength of the High School departments of these two schools was 235, as against 309 in 1084. 52 and 25 pupils respectively appeared from these two schools for the Matriculation Examination of 1909, of whom 13 and 6 passed.

Lower Secondary education.

Sirkar Schools.

196. Lower Secondary education was imparted during the year in 39 schools (including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and of High Schools). Of these, 14 were Sirkar, 24 aided and 1 unaided. Of the 14 Sirkar schools, 5 were for girls. The total strength of the 14 Lower Secondary schools was 1,429 (1,233 boys and 196 girls), as against 1,319 in the previous year. The receipts to the Sirkar from the Lower Secondary departments were Rs. 21,045 and the expenditure was Rs. 32,444, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 7·9, as against Rs. 7·4 in 1084.

Aided Schools.

There were 24 aided Lower Secondary schools, of which 6 were girls' schools. The total strength of the Lower Secondary departments of the schools was 1,280 (1,152 boys and 128 girls). The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary departments of these aided schools amounted to Rs. 4,078, as against Rs. 2,882 in 1084. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 3, as against Rs. 2·5 in 1084.

Primary education.

197. Including the Primary departments of the Ernakulam College and of the High and Lower Secondary Schools, Primary education was given in 343 Sirkar and aided schools, as against 314 in 1084. There were besides 703 unaided schools which were not under the control of the department.

Sirkar Schools.

198. Of the 93 Sirkar schools, 15 were the Primary departments of the College, High and Lower Secondary schools, 11 were night schools and the remaining 67 were purely elementary schools, of which latter 39 were boys' schools and 28 girls' schools. The total strength of the Primary departments of the 93 Sirkar schools was 13,645, as against 11,155 for 75 schools in 1084. The fees realised from the Primary departments amounted to Rs. 6,606 and the expenditure to Rs. 74,929, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 5, as against Rs. 4·3 in 1084. A standard plan of building for Primary schools was drawn up during the year and buildings are being provided gradually for all Sirkar Primary schools. The number of students of the backward classes in the Sirkar schools was 2,717, as against 2,514 in 1084 and 744 in 1033. With the new school opened at Narakal for Pulayas, there were 7 Sirkar schools for the backward classes and their total

Aided Schools.

strength was 916 (777 boys and 139 girls). The number of aided schools that imparted Primary education was 250, the strength of the same being 21,681, as against 239 and 19,799 respectively in 1084. The grant given to the Primary departments was Rs. 22,252, as against Rs. 15,336 in 1084. 30 Primary schools were newly brought on the aided list and 124 were given increased grants during the year. Special attention was paid to the improvement of accommodation, equipment, staff, attendance and teaching in these schools.

Unaided Schools.

199. The number of unaided schools that imparted Primary education is reported to be 703, having a strength of 15,011 (10,909 boys and 4,102 girls), the

corresponding figures for the previous year being 805 and 16,656 respectively. The opening of the new Primary schools in rural parts and the extension of aid to private schools are gradually reducing the number of these unaided pial schools. **Chapter V.**

200. 12 night schools were opened during the year for the special benefit of the working classes. The strength and attendance of these schools were satisfactory except in one which has since been discontinued. The hours of instruction fixed are from 7 P.M. to 9·30 P. M. divided into 5 periods. These night schools have become so very popular that several private night schools have since sprung up and have applied for grant and two of these were taken to the aided list. Night Schools.

201. Female education made satisfactory progress during the year. The opening of 4 new girls' schools was sanctioned by the Darbar, of which 3 were actually opened. The total number of Sirkar girls' schools rose from 30 in 1084 to 33, while that of aided schools remained the same, *viz.*, 24. The number of girls attending Sirkar and aided girls' schools increased from 6,163 to 6,563 in the year under report. Of the total increase of 400, the Sirkar schools have contributed 348 and the aided schools 52. The total strength of girls in Sirkar schools for boys and girls has risen from 4,741 in 1084 to 5,441 in 1085 and in aided schools for boys and girls from 5,694 to 6,156. The total number of girls under instruction during the year was 15,699, as against 15,036 in 1084. The Hindus and Christians have taken most advantage of the facilities afforded for female education. Every effort was made during the year to secure the services of qualified female teachers for employment in girls' schools. All the 11 girls trained in the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School, Trichur, during the year, were given appointments in girls' schools. The scheme for the reorganisation of the Normal Training school sanctioned by the Darbar provides for a female section to be opened under a separate Mistress. This step will remedy in course of time the long felt difficulty of securing a sufficient number of qualified female teachers. Kaikottikali and physical drill were introduced into most of the girls' schools. Female education.

202. The revision of the curricula of girls' schools was taken up during the year and hygiene, music, drawing, needle-work, dress-making, and domestic economy were prescribed. Full provision for their introduction is made in the new Government Technical School in the girls' department. As in previous years there were two fully developed High Schools for girls, *viz.*, the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School, maintained by the Sirkar and the St. Teresa's Convent Girls' school (aided). 4 and 6 girls respectively were sent up for the Matriculation Examination of 1909, but none passed. Curricula.

203. The number of special schools that worked during the year was 9, of which one was the Normal School, Trichur, and the rest were aided ones teaching different industries. The number of students trained in the Normal School was 32, the same as in 1084, of whom 20 were of the Lower Secondary grade and 12 of the Primary grade. Of the 32 students, 17 were stipendiaries, 13 non-stipendiaries and 2 were free students. All the 32 students and 3 private students appeared for the preliminary portion of the Cochin Teachers' Certificate Examination of the year, of whom 11 passed. The training class opened in the Victoria Jubilee Girls' High School, Trichur, in 1084 did good work during the year. Of the 12 girls trained in the class during the year, 11 appeared for the preliminary examination held in December 1909, of whom 7 passed. Normal School.

204. There were 8 aided special schools during the year with 298 pupils of whom 60 were girls. The subjects taught in the Industrial schools are basket-making, mat-making, shoe-making, book-binding, rope-making, carpentry, smithery, printing, composing, needle-work, embroidery, lace-making Special Schools.

Chapter V. and fancy work. The total grant given by the Sirkar to the 8 aided special schools was Rs. 2,355, as against Rs. 1,579 in 1084.

Qualifications of teachers.

205. Of the 699 and 947 teachers employed in Sirkar and aided schools respectively in 1085, 277 and 146 were trained men, as against 216 and 194 in 1084. Two graduates and two under-graduates from Sirkar Schools were sent up for training in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, and 2 Matriculate female teachers from Sirkar schools were sent up for training in the Presidency Training School for Mistresses at Madras. Six of the graduate teachers were deputed during the year to attend the University lectures. During the latter part of the year, Miss D. H. Reilly, B. A., 1st Assistant of the V. J. G. School, Trichur, was sent out for training at Cambridge with a State scholarship.

Inspection.

206. Besides the Special Educational Officer, the inspecting staff consisted of the Chief Inspector of Schools and 3 Deputy Inspectors. Till 1st Dhanu 1085, there were only two Deputy Inspectors as the 3rd Deputy Inspector was till then on special duty in connection with Ethnographical researches.

Grants-in-aid.

207. Grants-in-aid were given to the aided schools under 3 heads, *viz.*, (1) salary grants, (2) fixed grants and (3) attendance grants. The High Schools are generally aided under the first system, the Lower Secondary and some of the Primary Schools under the second and the majority of the elementary schools under the third. The actual amounts distributed as grants-in-aid during the years 1083, 1084 and 1085 were Rs. 18,926, Rs. 21,633 and Rs. 30,331 respectively. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 1,122 was spent as grants-in-aid to public libraries and reading rooms, Rs. 1,000 as building grant to the C. M. S. High School, Trichur, and Rs. 6,031 as stipends and scholarships.

Financial.

208. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 61,729 and Rs. 2,29,506, as against Rs. 54,213 and Rs. 1,78,213 respectively in 1084. The net expenditure to the Sirkar on education during the year was Rs. 1,67,777 or Rs. 43,777 more than in 1084. Of this, 17·5 per cent. was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 59·5 per cent. on Sirkar schools and 18·1 per cent. on aided schools. Classified according to the branches of instruction, 17·5 per cent. was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 5·5 per cent. on Collegiate education, 15·2 per cent. on Secondary education and 53·9 per cent. on Primary education. There has been a steady increase of expenditure under Primary education since the reorganisation, the amount spent on the same in 1083, 1084 and 1085 being Rs. 37,631, Rs. 53,931 and Rs. 74,929 respectively.

Physical education.

209. Athletics continued to receive adequate attention during the year. The Inter-School Sports for all the schools of the State were as usual held at Trichur.

Education of the junior members of His Highness' family.

210. The Common Residential Palace referred to in the last year's report was formally opened at the beginning of the year for the benefit of the Thampurans above 15 years of age who are now required to live together in a well appointed Palace, provided with all the facilities for the education, physical exercise and recreation of the boarders under the supervision of a Warden. There were 5 Thampurans residing in the Common Residential Palace during the year, of whom 4 were studying in the Ernakulam College and one was under private tuition. There were 3 tutors to impart home tuition to the wards in the different subjects, including Sanskrit. A library was opened. The wards made free use of the library and a few periodicals subscribed for their benefit.

Boys.

211. The 7th Thampuran was the guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family. The number of wards studying in the school was 12 during the year. Physical exercise of the wards received careful attention.

Chapter V. Girls.

212. A Palace School was opened at Tripunithura for the education of the girls of His Highness' family. The total strength of the school was 31. Music and Sanskrit are taught in the school.

213. Both the schemes worked successfully and the Darbar's special thanks are due to the 7th and 10th Thampurans for their keen interest in the work of management and supervision over the wards.

General remarks.

214. The year was fruitful of many satisfactory results of the general scheme of educational reform inaugurated since 1083 and had, for the most part, the special benefit of the advice and guidance of an officer of ripe experience and mature views in Mr. Pope. The several important matters referred to him at the time of his appointment were carefully considered and investigated and the result of his labours has now been embodied in a draft Educational Code which is receiving the careful attention of the Darbar. The Darbar note with special gratification the development of Primary education, the increase in the number of pupils in girls' schools and in the schools for the backward classes, the opening of night schools for the working classes and the introduction of Industrial education, in regard to which a good beginning has been made. The question of free vernacular education and a revised system of grant-in-aid, as recommended by Mr. Pope, as well as the opening of Technical and Industrial branches in all Sirkar schools, are matters of importance which will await their solution in due course. When all the important works of reform now in hand or in the course of development are fully carried out, the State Educational department may feel proud to have an organisation and a system which will work for the steady advancement and progress of all classes amongst the younger generation.

X. MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Huzur Secretariat.

215. The Huzur office continued to work as reorganised in 1083 divided into the following departments :—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial and Local and Legislative. The office routine was considerably reduced under the scheme of decentralisation formulated and brought into force from 1st Mithunom 1085.

Central Record.

216. As stated in paragraph 173 of the report for 1084, the Central Record was organised from the beginning of 1085. All the original Survey and Settlement records and the old cadjan records of the Eduvaippu, that were selected for permanent retention, were transferred to the Central Record. Arrangements have been made to print lists of the records in the Central Record.

Compilation of the State Manual and Departmental Manuals.

217. The Special Officer, Mr. C. Achyutha Menon, deputed by the Darbar for the compilation of (1) the State Manual and (2) a series of departmental Manuals embodying in them all circular orders of administrative importance, issued from time to time, corrected up to date, continued to work till the end of Kanni 1085. From 1st Dhanu 1085, he was appointed as the Superintendent of Census operations in the State without prejudice to his duties connected with the compilation of the State Manual and departmental Manuals. In addition to the chapters, *viz.*, (1) Physical Description, (2) Political History, (3) Administration of Justice and (4) Land Revenue Administration, which were written in 1084, the following chapters dealing with (1) People, (2) Forests, (3) Means of Communication, (4) Public Health, (5) Education and (6) Salt, Abkari and Miscellaneous Revenues, were completed during the year. The printing of the chapters of the State Manual already completed was taken up during the year and it is now in progress.

The progress made in the compilation of departmental Manuals is detailed below :—

Chapter V.

(1) The Police Manual, the Public Works Code, the Forest Code, the Civil Rules of Practice and the Criminal Rules of Practice which were compiled during the previous year were approved by the Darbar and they were printed and issued during the year.

(2) The Stamp Manual and the Tramway Code were also compiled, printed and issued during the year.

(3) The Registration Manual was compiled during the year. It has since been approved by the Darbar and is now in the press.

Census.

218. Necessary orders were issued and arrangements made during the year by means of circulars giving detailed instructions in regard to each item of work for the census of 1911 up to the stage of house-numbering and the preparation of house lists. The work has made good progress.

MILITARY.

Nayar Brigade.

219. The Nayar Brigade (including the Infantry and the Artillery) consisted of 23 officers and 229 men at the beginning of the year. During the year, there were 9 dismissals, 3 deaths, 2 resignations, 2 discharges on pension or gratuity and 31 admissions. Thus the total strength at the end of the year was 23 officers and 244 men, as against the sanctioned strength of 23 officers and 251 men.

State Band.

220. The strength of the State Band during the year was 20, as against 19 in the previous year, *viz.*, one Band Master, one Jamadar, one Havildar and 17 musicians.

His Highness' Body-guard.

221. The actual strength of His Highness' Body-guard at the end of the year was 10, consisting of one Jamadar, one Havildar, one Naick and 7 troopers, as against the sanctioned strength of 16 and the actual strength of 12 at the end of 1084. Steps are being taken to bring it up to the full complement.

Duties of men.

222. In the Infantry, the superior officers were armed with swords and the inferior officers and sepoys with muzzle loading carbines. In His Highness the Raja's Body-guard, the Jamadar was armed with a sword and a revolver and the other officers and troopers with swords, lances and pistols. In the Artillery, there were 4 muzzle loading cannons with accessories complete, and they were, as usual, used for State purposes only. The men in the Infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings, and also do escort duties as occasion arises.

Cost.

223. The total cost of the Military department and of the State Band was Rs. 39,354 and Rs. 7,102 respectively, as against Rs. 32,791 and Rs. 4,917 respectively in the previous year. The increase was due to the cost of uniforms supplied to the Nayar Brigade and to the purchase of Band instruments in the year under report.

ARMS AND AMMUNITIONS.

Import permits.

224. During the year 68 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, etc.

Licenses for sale.

225. Under Regulation II of 1084, 88 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire-works were issued during the year. Of these, 20 were for dealing in English powder, caps, shots, etc., 5 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre and 63 for the manufacture and sale of fire-works, etc.

SIRKAR PRESS.

226. The introduction of improvements to bring the Government Press up to date, engaged the attention of the Darbar, and as a result, about the middle of the year, an improved system of working was introduced as a tentative measure

in the composing, printing and binding sections of the Press, *viz.*, the system of paying for outturn of work, and the staff was strengthened by the temporary appointment of a composing foreman, a type store-keeper, a reader and five binding boys. The total quantity of work turned out in the composing, printing and binding sections showed improvement. The receipts and expenditure of the Press amounted to Rs. 3,416 and Rs. 12,052, as against Rs. 2,941 and Rs. 10,375 in the previous year.

STATIONERY.

227. The receipts on account of the value of stationery supplied to Cranganur, the Devaswoms and Estates amounted to Rs. 1,847, as against Rs. 1,126 in the previous year. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all the offices in the State was Rs. 22,906, as against Rs. 20,638 in the previous year.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

ETHNOGRAPHY.

228. A major portion of the work in connection with Ethnography having been completed, a full time officer for the remaining portion of the work was deemed unnecessary. Mr. L. K. Ananthakrishna Iyer, the officer in charge of the Ethnographical Survey, was therefore reverted to his permanent appointment as Deputy Inspector of Schools from 1st Dhanu 1085 and ordered to attend to the Ethnographical work without prejudice to his own duties.

229. Volume I of "The Cochin Tribes and Castes" dealing with the various tribes and castes belonging to the animistic type was published in 1085 and materials for the preparation of Volume II of the book were collected during the year. Volume I issued during the year was favourably reviewed by all the leading journals in England and India and brought to the notice of scientists. In the 2nd Volume it is proposed to deal with the manners and customs of (1) the high caste Sudras, (2) the low caste Sudras, (3) the Antharala Jathis, (4) Malayala Kshatriyas, *viz.*, Thampans and Thirumulpads, (5) Moothathus, Elayathus, Namburi Brahmans, Konkani Brahmans, Tulu Brahmans and Tamil Brahmans, (6) Non-Malayali Hindu castes, such as Agamudiyan, Ambattan, Chakkiliyan, Devanga, Kaikolan, Kakkalan, Kavara, Kosavan, Odan, Vaniyan, Vannan, Vezhampan, Chunnampu Naikkar, Andy, Chakkan, Chetty, Palli, Pandaran, Pandi Thattan, Paravan, Padayachi, Poo Pandaran, Thattan, Thottiyan, Velluvan, Vellalan and Vala Chetti, (7) the black and the white Jews, (8) Mahomedans and (9) Native Christians. Of the above, the investigations into the manners and customs of the castes falling under categories 1, 2, 3, 4, and portions of 5 and 6 were completed during the year. The work of printing the volume is now in progress. The expenditure incurred during the year on account of Ethnographical Survey amounted to Rs. 2,400, as against Rs. 2,125 in 1084.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

230. Mr. K. K. Sengupta, M. A., B. Sc., Research Scholar in Geology of the Geological Survey of India, was appointed as State Geologist during the year. He assumed charge of his office on 15th April 1910 and started work with a small establishment. During the period of 4 months that the State Geologist had at his disposal in the year, he visited the taluks of Trichur, Talapilli, Mukundapuram and Cochin-Kanayannur, and made a cursory examination of the exposures of rocks in those areas.

Chapter V.

ARCHÆOLOGY.

231. Ruins and monuments of historical and archæological interest continued to be under the supervision of the Public Works department. Necessary steps were taken by the department to preserve the monuments *in situ*. New discoveries during the year numbered 20, all being artificial caves locally known as '*Muniyaras*.'

CRANGANUR.

232. Cranganur is a small principality with an area of $18\frac{3}{4}$ square miles and a population of 29,140. The Chief pays a tribute of Rs. 6,857 to the State. But the Cranganur taluk is administered as part of the State, although financially separate.

233. The subjoined statement exhibits the financial condition of the principality at the beginning and at the end of the year under report :—

		Rs.			Rs.
Opening Balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ...	52,558	Disbursements under Service heads ...		1,16,261
	Investments ...	1,80,985	Do. Debt heads ...		43,030
	Total ...	2,33,543	Total ...		1,59,291
			Closing Balance : Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ...		45,871
Receipts under Service heads ...		1,04,411	Investments ...		2,00,985
Do. Debt heads ...		68,193			
Total ...		1,72,604	Total ...		2,46,856
Grand Total ...		4,06,147	Grand Total ...		4,06,147

A sum of Rs. 20,000 was invested during the year in fixed deposits in the Bank of Madras.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

234. Particulars regarding the Newspapers and Magazines published in the State in 1085 are given below :—

Names of Newspapers	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation No.	Tone & position of the journal
Messenger of the Sacred Heart ...	Malayalam	Ernakulam	Monthly	400	Religious
Lakshmi Bhai ...	do.	Trichur	do.	1,000	Literary & social
Prachina Tharaka ...	do.	do.	Fortnightly	293	General
Kerala Chintha mani ...	do.	do.	Monthly	550	General & political
Suvisesha Venmazhu ...	do.	Kunnamkulam	Bi-monthly	300	Religious
Mangalodayam ...	do.	Trichur	Monthly	534	Literary
Sudarsanam ...	do.	do.*	do.	500	Religious
Atma Poshini ...	do.	Kunnamkulam	do.	320	Religious

* This is printed at Trichur and published at Olavakode in British Malabar.

General remarks.

235. The vernacular journalism in the State showed some improvement and was conducted on moderate principles. The press room system continued and was availed of to an appreciable extent.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

THE year of this report may well be considered as marking the close of a triennium, during which important administrative changes took place, affecting materially the whole administrative machinery of the State. The Darbar have from the results achieved good reason to believe, that all the departments have now been given a sound and efficient organisation. They also have, by the close of the year, completed the work of issuing and codifying all the necessary departmental rules and instructions which alone make for continuity of policy. The new Land Revenue department with purely executive functions, which has been, since its re-organisation, in charge of a capable officer lent by the Madras Government, has made rapid progress under his able guidance. The total land revenue collections for the year are 99·5 per cent. of the demand and made without any noticeable recourse to coercion. The new departments of Land Revenue, Agriculture and Avenues continued to receive tender care and diligent attention. The thanks of the Darbar are due to Mr. Krishnama Chari, the Diwan Peishkar, for his valuable co-operation and meritorious service. The most important administrative reform of the year which has a far-reaching effect on the finances of the State, is the introduction of a new scheme for the management of Sirkar religious institutions, and creation of a separate endowment fund for them directly under the control of the Darbar. A complete separation of the Devaswom and State funds has been effected, which enables the Devaswoms to get the full return for the surpluses and also prevents the Darbar from leaning on and utilising such surpluses, a tendency which can hardly be conducive to sound finance. The year also will be noted for the introduction of Municipal Government in towns, and Sanitary laws in rural areas, after 9 years of discussion. These institutions will require the tender care of the Darbar for some considerable time before they are fully developed. An Industrial Survey of the State was undertaken and completed and a Geological Survey was also started during the year. Financially, the year proved prosperous, ending as it did with a surplus of Rs. 6,29,565 without carrying forward any departmental liabilities to the current year. The State debts may be considered to have been almost wiped off, and will no longer hamper the administration which may now go forward with the work of progress in all its spheres of activity and enterprise. All classes of His Highness' subjects have taken an intelligent interest in the administration, and expressed their views freely, which have at all times received my careful consideration. The heads of departments have worked with zeal and earnestness, and to all of them my thanks are due for their continued and loyal support.

TRICHUR,
December 3, 1910.

A. R. BANERJI,
DIWAN OF COCHIN.

APPENDIX.

(1) *Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1085 M. E.*

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Residency				
1	R. C. C. Carr I. C S. ...	Resident in Travancore and Cochin			
2	Capt. W. M. Fenning ...	Assistant Resident	1- 1-85	30-11-85	
3	Lieut. R. E. G. Berkeley ...	Do.	31-11-85	31-12-85	
4	H. C. Perkins ...	Medical officer in charge			
	Palace				
5	C. S. Gopaladesikachariar ...	Sarvadhikariakar to His Highness the Raja	1- 1-85	20-12-85	On leave from 21-12-85
6	A. R. Venkateswara Iyer ...	Ag: Do	21-12-85	32-12-85	
7	K. Ramavurma Raja B. A. ...	Special Palace Officer			
	General Administration				
8	A. R. Banerji M. A. I. C. S. ...	Diwan of Cochin	1- 1-85	15- 8-85	On leave from 16- 8-85
9	V. T. Krishnamachari B. A. & B. L.	Diwan Peishkar in charge	16- 8-85	14-11-85	
10	A. R. Banerji, M. A. I. C. S.	Diwan of Cochin	15-11-85	32-12-85	
11	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer B. A.	Secretary to the Diwan			On deputation as District Magistrate till 31-1-85 and appointed as Supdt: of Devaswoms from 1-2-85
12	M. Sankara Menon B. A. ...	Ag: Do	1- 1-85	31- 1-85	
13	Do	Secretary to the Diwan	1- 2-85	32-12-85	
14	M. V. Ananta Rama Iyer B. A. ...	Comptroller of Accounts			On leave till 3-8-85 and retired from 4-8-85
15	K. Shangu Warriar B A. ...	Ag: Do	1- 1-85	2- 7-85	On leave from 3-7-85 and confirmed as Comptroller of Accounts from 4-8-85
16	N. A. Parasurama Iyer B. A. ...	Ag: Do	3- 7-85	17- 9-85	
17	K. Shangu Warriar B. A. ...	Comptroller of Accounts	18- 9-85	32-12-85	
	Revenue				
18	V. T. Krishnamachari B. A. & B. L.	Diwan Peishkar			
19	E. H. Johnstone D. D. R. ...	Conservator of Forests			
20	G. R. Grubb M. A., M. A. I. ...	Tramway Engineer			
21	H. W. M. Brown ...	Superintendent of Excise	1- 1-85	24- 7-85	On leave from 25-7-85
22	K. T. Thomas B. A.	Ag: Do	25- 7-85	1-10-85	
23	H. W. M. Brown ...	Superintendent of Excise	2-10-85	32-12-85	
24	P. C. Job B. A. ...	Supdt: of Stamps			
	Judicial				
25	V. Kelu Eradi ...	Chief Judge			
26	K. Narayana Marar B. A. & B. L. ...	Puisne Judge			On leave
27	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L...	Ag: Do			
28	S. Doraswami Iyer ...	Puisne Judge	1- 1-85	8- 9-85	Deceased on 8-9-85
29	P. Cheriyan B. A. & B. L.	Puisne Judge	20-10-85	32-12-85	
30	C. Achyutha Menon B. A. ...	District Magistrate			On deputation as special officer up to 31-2-85, on leave from 1-3-85 to 29-4-85 and on deputation as Superintendent of Census from 1-5-85

N. B. Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

(I) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1085 M. E.— (Continued).

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Judicial				
31	T. V. Kasturi Ranga Iyer B. A. ...	Ag: District Magistrate	1- 1-85	31- 1-85	
32	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar B. A. & B. L.	Do	1- 2-85	32-12-85	
33	M. A. Chakko B. A. ...	Superintendent of Police & Commandant, Nair Brigade	1- 1-85	15-10-85	Under training from 16-10-85
34	A. W. Rice	Inspector in charge	16-10-85	32-12-85	
35	V. K. Kochunni Menon B. A. & B. L.	District and Sessions Judge, Anjikaimal			On leave up to 15-2-85 and resigned from 16- 2-85
36	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar B. A. & B. L.	Ag: Do	1- 1-85	31- 1-85	
37	P. Narayana Menon M. A. & B. L.	Ag: Do	2- 2-85	32-12-85	
38	T. M. Krishna Menon B. A. & B. L.	Additional District Judge	1- 1-85	10- 6-85	Abolished on 11-6-85
39	T. S. Narayana Iyer M. A. & B. L. ...	District and Sessions Judge, Trichur			On deputation as Puisne Judge
40	V. K. Sankara Menon B. A. ...	Ag: Do			
41	K. Shangu Warriar B. A. ...	Superintendent of Registration			On deputation as Comptroller till 3-8-85
42	C. Anthappai B. A. ...	Ag: Do	1- 1-85	3- 8-85	
43	Do ...	Superintendent of Registration	4- 8-85	32-12-85	
44	T. A. Anantharama Iyer B. A. & B.L. ...	Government Advocate & Law Officer			
45	A. C. Augustus ...	Superintendent, Central Jail	1- 1-85	15- 9-85	On leave from 16-9-85
46	M. B. Laboucherdiere ...	Ag: Do	16- 9-85	15-10-85	
47	A. C. Augustus ...	Superintendent, Central Jail	16-10-85	32-12-85	
	Miscellaneous				
48	C. S. Mahalinga Iyer ...	Ag: Superintendent of Devaswoms and Oottupurahs	1- 1-85	31- 1-85	Retired from 1-2-85
49	T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer B. A. ...	Superintendent of Devaswoms and Oottupuras	1- 2-85	32-12-85	
50	G. E. Browning A. M. I. C. E. ...	Chief Engineer	1- 1-85	8- 4-85	On leave from 9-4-85
51	H. C. Gill A. M. I. C. E. ...	Ag: Do	9- 4-85	8- 5-85	
52	G. E. Browning A. M. I. C. E. ...	Chief Engineer	9- 5-85	12-10-85	On leave from 11-12-85
53	H. C. Gill A. M. I.C. E. ...	Ag: Do	11-12-85	32-12-85	
54	J. V. Pope M. A. ...	Special Educational Officer	24- 8-85	32-12-85	
55	F. S. Davies B. A. ...	Principal, Ernakulam College			
56	C. Mathai B. A.	Assistant to the Special Educational Officer and Chief Inspector of Schools			
57	Captain Leverette ...	Master Attendant of Sirsar Ports	1- 1-85	26- 9-85	
58	Lieut. T. A. Bassett ...	Do	27- 9-85	32-12-85	
59	G. N. Coombes L.R.C.P. & S. ...	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer			
60	J. I. Chandy B. A. ...	Superintendent of Anchal			
61	K. K. Sen Gupta M. A. B. Sc. ...	State Geologist	3- 9-85	32-12-85	

N. B. Columns 4 and 5 are left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

(2) *List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1085 M. E.*

Chapter III.
LEGISLATION

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
2	Regulation II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	,,	Do.
3	Regulation III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Regulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 1083 and Regulation VII of 1084.
4	Regulation IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges and for defining the respective powers	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
5	Regulation I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	,,	Do.
6	Regulation II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	,,	
7	Regulation I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	,,	Amended by Regulation II of 1071
8	Regulation II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers	,,	
9	Regulation I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
10	Regulation III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	,,	
11	Regulation I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, etc., used in contraband trade	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077, partly by Regulation V of 1083, and partly by Regulation VII of 1084
12	Regulation I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts	,,	Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076 and Regulation IV of 1084
13	Regulation I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1075
14	Regulation I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	,,	Amended by Regulation VIII of 1084
15	Regulation II of 1059—The Code of Criminal Procedure	,,	Amended by Regulation VI of 1074
16	Regulation II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	,,	
17	Regulation I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, etc.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080
18	Regulation I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	
19	Regulation I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, etc.	,,	
20	Regulation II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1074
21	Do. II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	,,	
22	Do. III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	,,	
23	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague.	,,	
24	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	,,	
25	Do. II of 1074—Survey Regulation	,,	
26	Do IV of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1070	,,	
27	Do. V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	,,	
28	Do. VI of 1074-Amending Regulation II of 1059	,,	
29	Do. I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	,,	
30	Do. III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	,,	
31	Do. IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal	,,	
32	Regulation I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	,,	
33	Do. II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083
34	Do. III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	,,	Amended by Regulation V of 1084.

(2) *List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadayom 1085 M. E.—(Continued).*

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
35	Regulation IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial officers	Yes	
36	Do. V of 1076—The Coffee-Stealing Prevention Regulation	,,	
37	Do. VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	,,	
38	Do. VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	,,	
39	Do. VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	,,	
40	Do. I of 1077—The Abkari do	,,	
41	Do. I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code	,,	Amended by Regulation III of 1083
42	Do. II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	,,	
43	Do. III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	,,	
44	Do. IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
45	The Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenom 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 2nd February 1905
46	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
47	Do. II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
48	Do. III of 1080—The Forest Regulation	,,	
49	Do. IV of 1080—The Companies Regulation	,,	Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083
50	Do. I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	
51	Do. II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	
52	Do. III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	,,	
53	Do. I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	,,	
54	Do II of 1082—The Ports Regulation	,,	
55	Do. III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	,,	
56	Do. IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation	,,	
57	Do. V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	,,	
58	Do. I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the appeal suit No. I of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal	,,	
59	Do. II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
60	Do. III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
61	Do. IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	,,	
62	Do. V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	,,	
63	Do. VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation	,,	
64	Do. VII of 1083—The Factories Regulation	,,	
65	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	,,	Brought into force from 1st Chingom 1084 by His Highness' Proclamation dated 14th August 1908
66	Regulation I of 1084—a Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	,,	
67	Do. II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	,,	
68	Do. III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	,,	
69	Do. IV of 1084—The Civil Courts Amendment Regulation	,,	
70	Do. V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	,,	
71	Do. VI of 1084—The Lepers Regulation	,,	
72	Do. VII of 1084—The Tobacco Regulation	,,	
73	Do. VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	,,	
74	Do. I of 1085—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation	,,	

Chapter V.

A.—Season and rainfall.

(3) *Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.*

Stations	Chingom	Kanni	Thu'am	Vrischigom	Dhanu	Makarom	Kumbhom	Meenom	Medom	Edavom	Mithunom	Karkadagom	Total	Total for past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
Ernakulam	8·58	10·72	5·02	2·81	0·24	..	0·80	5·30	7·38	11·70	26·75	25·26	104·56	94·15	104·80	
Mattancherry	10·40	7·90	7·49	3·74	0·09	..	1·33	6·77	6·63	14·71	25·62	26·57	111·25	104·25	..	
Cranganur	8·88	6·45	9·54	2·49	..	..	0·83	5·96	2·26	19·30	23·19	28·20	107·10	98·69	..	
Irinjalakuda	8·05	4·69	11·51	2·38	..	..	0·19	1·22	3·45	15·63	24·29	19·61	91·02	110·51	..	
Trichur	7·00	10·15	4·38	1·29	..	..	0·40	1·08	4·23	12·51	25·52	21·32	87·89	120·16	128·28	
Wadakancherry	4·93	2·66	5·69	0·24	..	..	0·28	1·40	4·34	11·83	22·73	17·75	71·85	112·59	..	
Chittur	5·47	6·22	3·07	3·37	..	..	0·85	0·66	1·86	2·49	21·55	14·06	59·60	79·50	71·60	
Total for the State	53·31	48·79	46·70	16·32	0·33	..	4·68	22·39	30·15	88·17	169·66	152·77	633·27	719·85	304·68	

B.—Staple food grains.

(4) *Statement as to the prices of staple food grains.*

Articles	Prices of food grains per maund of 82⅔ lbs. During Karkadagom 1084 Rs	A.	P.	During Karkadagom 1085 Rs.	A.	P.	Remarks
Rice (husked) ...	5	13	3	5	4	11	
Wheat ...	6	11	1	6	2	2	
Peas ...	5	10	5	5	1	1	
Dholl ...	7	12	2	5	15	8	
Gram ...	4	1	7	4	5	1	
Til or Gingelly ...	8	9	1	9	5	0	
Green peas ...	5	13	5	4	13	3	
Bengal gram ...	6	1	6	5	0	6	

C.—Agricultural stock.

(5) *Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.*

Name of Taluk	Year	Horses and cattle: Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes: Male	Buffaloes: Female	Horses	Asses	Sheep and goats	Ploughs: With 2 bullocks	Ploughs: With 4 bullocks	Carts: Riding	Carts: Load carrying	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	1085	7,305	10,854	851	358	63	7	3,343	3,556	...	222	52	
Cranganur ...	do	629	1,685	182	280	5	...	979	248	...	...	...	
Mukundapuram ...	do	17,416	9,877	3,594	2,547	43	7	4,187	11,043	...	128	380	
Trichur ...	do	9,174	10,064	6,236	2,502	92	6	4,429	16,243	...	584	727	
Talapilli ...	do	8,280	11,489	12,777	1,278	7	2	8,407	10,788	...	284	219	
Chittur ...	do	7,581	5,571	5,387	1,665	68	56	3,262	7,311	...	231	480	
Total ...	do	50,379	49,540	29,027	8,630	278	78	24,598	49,189	...	1,449	1,858	

(6) *Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.*

Taluks	Country Spirit		Toddy		Opium		Ganja		Total		Remarks.
	No. of shops	Revenue	No. of shops	Total Abkari rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
				Rs.							
Kanayanur ..	274	..	501	*35,175	19		19		813		
Cochin ..	683	..	673	48,773	26		26		1,408		* Column 5 gives the revenue of both toddy and country spirit shops together. As the Abkari farm is sold as a whole, separate figures cannot be given.
Cranganur ..	197	..	207	4,620	3		3		410		
Mukundapuram	382	..	427	25,250	14		14		837		
Trichur ..	73	..	80	59,000	9	Rs. 14,000	9	Rs. 5,000	171	Rs. 2,28,218	
Talapilli ..	30	..	78	17,100	10		10		128		
Chittur ...	21	..	43	19,300	8		8		80		
	1,660	..	2,009	2,09,218	89	14,000	89	5,000	3,847	2,28,218	

(7) *Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1085 M. E.*

E.—Police.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent ...	1	400	400	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Inspector ...	1	125	125	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Second grade Inspectors ...	2	100	200	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	
Reserve Inspector ...	1	75	75	.	...	..	..	...	1	...	
Senior Drill Instructor ...	1	30	30	...	...	..	...	...	1	..	
Junior Drill Instructor ...	1	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Gymnastic Instructor ...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Sub-Inspectors ...	4	40	160	...	6	...	...	1	4	...	
Second grade Sub-Inspectors ..	5	30	150	1	3	...	...	1	5	...	
Third grade Sub-Inspectors ...	4	25	100	1	6	..	...	1	4	...	
Chief Head constable ...	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Head constables ...	10	20	200	1	3	...	1	1	10	..	
Second grade Head constables ...	13	15	195	..	16	...	..	1	13	...	
Third grade Head constables ...	18	12	216	..	9	...	...	2	18	...	
Bugler ...	1	10	10	...	...	...	...	.	1	..	
First class constables ..	155	8	1,240	...	82	1	2	21	155	...	
Second class constables ...	322	7	2,254	6	282	2	...	46	322	...	
Total ...	541	...	5,413	9	407	3	3	74	541	...	...

(8) *Comparative Statement of cases (under the C. P. C.) handled by the Police during the years 1084 and 1085 M. E.*

Division.	Cases.						Persons.						Property.						Remarks.
	1084			1085			1084			1085			1084			1085			
	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A (Cochin-Kanayanur) ..	268	200	74·62	344	261	75·87	364	259	71·15	433	288	66·51	5,301	3,149	59·40	4,137	3,021	73·02	
B (Trichur, Irinjalakuda and Cranganur) ...	203	117	57·63	310	238	76·77	416	150	36·05	478	293	61·29	2,017	1,828	90·62	6,936	5,009	72·21	
C (Chittur and Talapilli) ...	130	93	71·53	143	102	71·32	194	127	65·46	202	130	64·35	1,945	1,183	60·82	3,364	2,206	65·57	
Total ...	601	410	68·21	797	601	75·40	974	536	55·03	1,113	711	63·88	9,263	6,160	66·50	14,437	10,236	70·90	

(9) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of in 1085	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment								Capital punishment	Awaiting trial		Remarks
							Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine		Fine only	Whipping	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation		Persons	Cases	
	Balance from 1084	Committed during 1085	Total				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous																			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
1. Offence against public tranquillity, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting affray and abetment thereof ...	3	35	38	37	177	56	...	11	...	...	45	...	56	102	...	...	4	4	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	1
2. Offences by or relating to public servants ...	...	35	35	34	45	43	11	4	...	...	28	...	43	...	...	...	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
3. Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against public justice ...	...	124	124	121	127	102	5	7	...	...	90	...	102	22	...	...	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3
4. Offences relating to coin, etc. ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
5. Offences relating to weights and measures ...	...	12	12	12	12	12	...	...	...	...	12	...	12	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, and other public nuisances ...	2	106	108	108	132	113	2	...	...	...	111	...	113	19	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
7. Murder and abetment ...	...	6	6	6	13	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	6	6	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment ...	1	4	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
9. Causing death by rash or negligent acts ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10. Attempt at suicide and abetment ...	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
11. Hurt ...	14	1,054	1,068	1,063	1,905	191	1	45	...	6	139	...	191	1,691	...	...	...	1	51	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	5
12. Grievous hurt ...	3	19	22	15	88	11	...	9	...	2	...	...	11	24	...	...	...	...	...	9	2	...	...	...	...	...	53	7
13. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement ...	1	18	19	17	69	5	..	3	...	..	2	...	5	55	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	2
14. Assault and use of criminal force ...	2	62	64	62	151	20	...	9	...	...	11	...	20	114	..	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	2
15. Kidnapping ...	...	5	5	4	14	3	...	..	...	...	3	...	3	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
16. Rape and attempt at rape ...	...	5	5	5	11	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
17. Other offences affecting the human body ...	...	3	3	3	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

(9) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E. (continued).

Description of offences	Number of offences: Balance from 1084	Number of offences: Committed during 1085	Number of offences: Total	No. of cases disposed of in 1085	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to: Imprisonment: Simple	Imprisonment: Rigorous	Imprisonment and fine: Simple	Imprisonment and fine: Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total	No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment: Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Awaiting trial: Persons	Awaiting trial: Cases	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
18. Theft ...	14	452	466	452	976	501	6	342	...	11	87	55	501	432	...	...	33	207	101	2	11	1	1	3	...	...	...	47	14	
19. Extortion ...	1	4	5	5	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
20. Robbery ...	...	6	6	5	7	5	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
21. Dacoity ...	2	10	12	10	92	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	
22. Criminal misappropriation ...	...	18	18	16	28	15	2	1	...	...	12	...	15	11	...	...	...	..	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	
23. Criminal breach of trust ...	1	42	43	42	64	13	1	9	...	...	3	...	13	50	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	
24. Criminal breach of trust by public servant ...	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	
25. Receiving or dealing in stolen property ...	1	10	11	11	11	7	1	3	...	...	3	...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	
26. Cheating ...	1	8	9	9	19	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	16	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
27. Mischief by fire ...	...	6	6	6	15	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
28. Other mischief ...	1	74	75	75	185	30	...	4	...	...	26	...	30	155	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
29. Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property ...	1	107	108	105	282	30	1	5	...	...	24	...	30	244	...	..	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	
30. House breaking and theft ...	2	41	43	41	71	25	...	25	...	...	...	...	25	41	8	...	...	...	...	21	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	
31. Forgery ...	...	4	4	3	10	5	...	5	...	...	..	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	..	3	1	
32. Defamation ...	...	2	2	2	3	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
33. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance ...	...	34	34	34	64	5	1	...	...	...	4	...	5	59	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
34. Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling, etc. ...	5	1,405	1,408	1,405	1,572	1,394	23	113	...	..	1,258	..	1,394	166	...	...	136	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	3	
35. Other offences not included in the above ...	1	7	8	8	12	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	54	3,723	3,777	3,726	6,181	2,602	57	606	1	19	1,864	55	2,602	3,362	...	1	186	219	203	28	29	6	1	5	6	...	...	196	51	

(10) *Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.*

Name of Court.	Number of offences reported		No. of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Persons remaining at the end of the year	Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial					Total								
				Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary	Arrested in presence of Magistrates	1084	1085	Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred		
	1084	1085															
The District Magistrate's Court ...	39	49	77	11	5	202	..	..	164	*219	42	54	72	..	..	51	
Kanayannr Magistrate's Court ..	593	710	31	218	104	770	5	..	936	1097	251	314	500	15	..	17	
Cochin Magistrate's Court ...	629	828	78	136	170	779	49	..	1303	1134	373	263	455	10	..	33	
Cranganur Do. do. ...	208	269	38	110	30	463	8	..	428	611	208	217	150	1	..	35	
Mukundapuram Magistrate's Court	385	434	24	136	79	543	..	..	735	758	251	186	308	10	..	3	
Trichur Magistrate's Court ...	418	588	..	349	34	628	12	..	799	1023	316	213	448	18	..	28	
Talapilli Magistrate's Court ...	442	595	23	309	9	514	7	..	722	839	235	168	409	2	..	25	
Chittur Magistrate's Court ...	283	340	4	78	35	383	4	..	458	500	146	108	240	2	..	4	
Total ...	2997	3723	275	1347	466	4282	85	..	5545	6181	1822	1523	2582	58	..	196	

* Including 1 bc ono referred.

(11) *Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.*

F.—Criminal.

Tribunals	Number of appeals for disposal	Number of persons and cases																Remarks
		Appeals rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry & ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief court	* 17	..	..	11	11	4	3	7	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
Anjikaimal Sessions Court ..	10	..	..	18	8	4	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Trichur do. do. ..	7	..	..	5	5	5	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Magistrate's Court ..	383	134	118	236	133	70	56	170	79	1	1	..	..	..	..	8	1	
Total ..	422	134	118	270	157	83	61	179	83	1	1	..	..	..	..	9	2	

* Two were pending from the previous year

Chapter V.
G.—Jails.

(12) *Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails in the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.*

Stations	Number of prisons	Number of persons: Remaining from last year	Number of persons: Admitted during the year	Number of persons: Total: Past year	Number of persons: Total: Present year	Daily average: Past year	Daily average: Present year	Number of persons remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jails and prisoners	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails
									Rs. A. P.		
Ernakulam Central Jail ...	1	109	592	611	701	128·71	133·58	136	17,597 2 7	2·94	8 deaths
Cochin Sub-Jail ...	1	14	143	187	157	4·6	3·89	...	531 11 4	7·56	
Mukundapuram ,, ...	1	4	142	94	146	...	...	...	349 1 8	5·2	
Cranganur ,, ...	1	4	64	81	68	11·7	10·6	1	253 11 4	6	
Trichur ,, ...	1	1	210	139	211	4	7·5	7	611 12 1	15	
Talapilli ,, ...	1	11	208	177	219	6·01	6	11	564 12 3	3·2	
Chittur ,, ...	1	5	78	99	83	6	·06	2	422 8 2	15	

N. B.—Under Sub-Jail expenditure should be added Rs. 23-11-6, the cost of dieting the prisoners under the Police custody incurred by the Kanayanur Sub-Magistrate.

(13) *Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1085 M. E.*

Tribunals	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year										Suits disposed of during the present year								Remarks
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value Rs. A. P.	Suits relating to landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1000	No. of suits above Rs. 1000 and below Rs. 5000	No. of suits above Rs. 5000		Ex parte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value Rs. A. P.	Average duration Ys. Ms. Ds.		
Anjikaimal District Court ...	100	149	175	173	275	322	126	220	149	102	6,11,858 13 1	42	101	30	9	3	6	125	30		48	3	1	168	5,29,783 4 8	... 9 3		
Trichur do. do. ...	45	69	120	169	165	238	96	132	69	106	4,78,073 11 10	46	57	66	13	13	6	114	23		14	6	7	105	7,03,785 8 11	... 7 9		
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ...	95	168	1743	1545	1838	1713	1670	1534	168	179	1,79,813 12 5	322	1205	18	1092	319	134	...	...		1013	107	12	402	1,59,525 6 2	... 1 25		
Cochin do. do. ...	50	94	1705	1583	1755	1677	1661	1560	94	117	1,88,182 0 11	137	1417	29	1020	480	83	...	...		1006	100	17	437	1,75,347 15 8	... 1 15		
Irinjalakuda do. do. ...	24	24	1277	1418	1301	1442	1277	1407	24	35	1,00,110 3 11	278	1108	32	1135	243	40	...	...		864	135	71	337	1,16,025 7 7	 25		
Trichur do. do. ...	70	77	1468	1814	1538	1891	1461	1813	77	78	1,80,394 6 6	157	1655	2	1437	330	47	...	...		1179	60	117	457	1,82,320 7 4	... 1 22		
Wadakancherry do. do. ...	23	27	1275	1113	1298	1140	1271	1101	27	39	1,03,509 0 6	255	803	55	841	238	34	...	...		638	80	23	360	1,03,165 9 8	 20		
Chittur do. do. ...	30	36	997	948	967	984	931	950	36	34	1,00,920 15 4	13	888	47	647	252	49	...	...		412	119	78	341	1,09,084 3 0	 21		
Total ...	437	644	8700	8763	9137	9407	8493	8717	644	690	9,42,863 ... 6	1250	7234	279	6194	1878	399	239	53		5174	610	326	2607	20,79,037 15 0	... ...		

(14) *Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees.*

Tribunals	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for the present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below six months	Below twelve months	Above twelve months
1	2	3	4 Rs. A. P.	5	6	7 Rs. A. P.	8	9	10 Rs. A. P.	11	12	13 Rs. A. P.	14	15	16 Rs. A. P.	17	18	19
Anjikaimal District Court	49	94	5,74,161 6 8	397	355	6,21,592 12 4	446	449	11,95,754 3 ...	352	380	8,18,747 3 10	94	69	3,77,006 15 2	60	8	1
Trichur District Court ...	44	16	31,580 3 3	206	188	1,96,279 3 2	250	204	2,27,859 6 5	234	193	2,02,001 3 2	16	11	25,858 3 3	11	...	...
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ...	143	128	48,986 1 10	1817	1582	2,33,665 12 3	1960	1710	2,82,651 14 1	1832	1567	2,58,337 11 11	128	143	24,314 2 2	138	4	1
Cochin do. do. ...	129	78	28,267 2 9	1685	1787	3,26,435 11 7	1814	1865	3,54,702 14 4	1736	1781	3,13,046 15 5	78	84	41,655 14 11	82	2	...
Irinjalakuda do. do. ...	117	84	17,400 14 7	1768	1643	2,33,441 2 3	1885	1727	2,50,842 ... 10	1804	1626	2,27,206 14 11	84	101	23,635 1 11	101	...	...
Trichur do. do. ...	156	87	11,613	1699	1695	2,24,532 6 3	1855	1782	2,36,145 6 3	1768	1684	2,19,921 12 5	87	98	16,223 9 10	98	...	...
Wadakancherry do. ...	122	83	13,282 6 2	1382	1304	1,69,017 1 8	1504	1387	1,82,299 7 10	1421	1304	1,67,055 13 4	83	83	15,243 10 6	83	...	...
Chittur do. do. ...	42	50	13,561 5 4	890	876	1,54,991 8 8	932	926	1,68,552 14 ...	882	890	1,60,876 8 4	50	36	7,676 5 8	36	...	...
Total ...	802	620	7,38,852 8 7	9,844	9,430	21,59,955 10 2	10,646	10,050	28,98,808 2 9	10,026	9,425	23,67,194 3 4	620	625	5,31,613 15 5	609	14	2

(15) *Civil Work.—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Civil Courts of Cochin for the year 1085 M. E.*

Tribunals		Opening balance		Filed during		Total for disposal		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during		How disposed of: Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of		Average duration					
		Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year			Present year		
																								yrs.	mths.	dys.	yrs.	mths.	dys.
Chief Court ...	Regular appeals ...	87	81	115	195	202	276	121	123	81	153	2,48,575 5 11	2,95,936 7 1	54	51	7	8	39	45	15	11	6	8	...	8	1	...	8	5
	Second ,, ...	91	43	127	166	218	209	175	125	43	84	36,607 14 8	46,038 6 6	92	53	29	21	26	17	9	15	19	19	...	5	27	...	5	21
Anjikaimal District Court ...		33	90	266 *	287 ‡	299	377	209	293	90	79	56,810 14 6	68,519 2 5 ¶	97	166	39	43	26	46	38	34	9	9	...	3	22	...	3	10
Trichur ,, ,, ...		36	81	287 †	326 $	323	407	242	312	81	95	48,463 15 11	60,107 7 5 ¶	134	158	38	71	43	49	11	20	16	14	...	2	25	...	3	12
Total ...		247	295	795	974	1042	1269	747	858	295	411	3,90,458 3 ...	4,70,601 7 5	377	428	113	143	134	157	73	80	50	50	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Excludes 33 appeals transferred to Trichur District Court and includes 47 appeals transferred from the said Court.
† Excludes 47 appeals transferred to Anjikaimal District Court and includes 33 do. do.
‡ Excludes 1 appeal transferred to Trichur District Court and includes 4 do. do.
$ Excludes 4 appeals transferred to Anjikaimal District Court and includes 1 appeal do. do.
¶ Excludes the value of appeals transferred.

(16) *Registration of documents in the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.*

Names of Registry Offices	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented								Documents registered		Value of documents registered				Documents of which registration was refused.		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
			Mortgages		Sale-deeds.		Wills		Money-bonds		Miscellaneous										
	1084	1085	1084	1085	1084	1085	1084	1085	1084	1085	1084	1085	1084	1085	1084		1085		1084	1085	1084	1085	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16		17		18	19	20	21	22
															Rs.	A P	Rs.	A P					
Cochin ..	2,743	2,630	815	766	611	589	11	6	9	13	1,297	1,256	2,733	2,616	17,44,217	9 10	18,47,253	12 11	10	12	..	..	
Ernakulam ..	3,494	3,035	9 4	745	723	545	3	2	6	7	1,858	1,726	3,475	3,013	13,98,945	11 1½	12,27,440	12 7	19	22	..	..	
Kanayanur ..	3,352	2,571	1,344	1,118	493	467	8	5	2	9	1,505	972	3,344	2,564	9,07,801	10 9½	7,82,996	11 0½	8	8	..	..	
Kuzhupilli ..	2,141	2,110	534	487	516	409	7	4	3	5	1,081	1,205	2,133	2,101	9,50,630	7 9½	10,37,115	8 6½	8	9	..	..	
Kodungallur ..	3,040	2,311	1,077	1,196	725	785	3	4	..	4	1,235	1,322	3,021	3,306	14,10,981	12 2¼	13,88,401	14 7½	16	10	3	1	
Irinjalakuda ..	4,089	4,218	1,198	1,439	973	882	6	5	19	3	1,893	1,879	4,085	4,215	10,67,864	2 8½	10,53,303	5 3	3	3	1	...	
Chalakudi ..	3,699	3,455	1,063	1,247	1,130	1,106	2	4	9	1	1,495	1,097	3,694	3,453	7,06,565	14 5	7,13,974	3 2	5	2	..	...	
Nellayi ..	2,766	2,337	707	739	790	641	1	3	..	11	1,268	953	2,763	2,335	8,24,783	.. 3	7,54,692	6 2½	3	2	..	...	
Trichur ..	3,755	3,929	982	1,098	1,219	1,283	10	10	2	4	1,542	1,534	3,749	3,926	13,85,432	6 7	13,91,972	10 3	6	3	..	...	
Enamavu ...	3,055	3,028	1,013	1,122	738	691	6	3	5	4	1,293	1,208	3,049	3,023	8,91,594	13 3	8,32,740	14 2	5	5	1	..	
Mundur ..	2,208	2,291	602	663	521	593	3	3	8	9	1,074	1,023	2,203	2,289	4,99,906	8 11	5,49,093	... 9	4	2	1	..	
Kunnamkulam ..	4,226	4,013	1,306	1,488	799	801	12	10	87	82	2,022	1,632	4,220	4,007	9,53,890	3 3	10,61,045	14 10	6	6	..	..	
Wadakkancherry ..	2,053	1,904	594	642	697	556	6	8	12	10	744	688	2,052	1,889	6,96,109	14 1	5,03,308	2 1	1	12	..	3	
Chelakara ..	1,881	1,502	378	375	491	416	6	11	6	3	950	697	1,827	1,500	10,16,385	.. 9	10,29,568	2 11	3	3	1	1	
Chittur ..	2,298	1,645	566	403	536	432	9	6	106	65	1081	739	2,290	1,643	25,43,392	8 3	19,63,411	7 11	8	2	..	...	
Nenmara ..	693	601	161	138	211	181	4	3	48	10	269	269	693	601	6,12,476	15 4	4,17,061	8 1	..	..	..	..	
Vellarapilli ..		654		238		122		2				292		653			90,116	1 1½		1	..	...	
Total ..	45,443	43,234	13,244	13,904	11,173	10,499	97	89	322	240	20,607	18,502	45,331	43,130	1,76,10,978	11 6¼	1,66,43,496	9 3½	105	102	7	5	

(17) *Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1084 and 1085 M. E.*

Description	1084			1085			Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property	Fees realised	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Mortgage deeds ...	13,233	58,26,524 7 3¾	21,050 8 ...	13,874	53,58,576 11 9½	21,931 11 ...	
Sale-deeds ...	11,160	45,63,655 4 11½	16,384	10,468	45,46,564 1 6	15,952 6 ...	
Wills ...	97	1,04,917 10 10	388	89	94,305 7 10	365	
Money bonds ...	322	1,16,744 8 1	469	238	78,176 14 4½	326	
Miscellaneous documents ...	20,519	69,91,136 12 4	25,623 8 ...	18,461	65,65,873 5 9½	25,216 3 ...	
Total Registration fees ...	45,331	1,76,10,978 11 6¼	61,318	43,130	1,66,43,496 9 3½	* 61,143 4 ...	* The correct total comes to Rs. 63,791, but Rs. 2,648 out of this, relate to Cranganur funds. Hence the balance of Rs. 61,143 only is shown.
Fees for copies of registered documents			2,627 14 4			2,496 2 ...	
Search fees ...			2,497 4 ...			2,485 9 ...	
Miscellaneous receipts ...			5,023 12 ...			4,397 6 5	
Total ...			10,148 14 4			9,379 1 5	
Grand total ...	45,331	1,76,10,978 11 6¼	71,466 14 4	43,130	1,66,43,496 9 3½	70,522 5 5	
Deduct expenditure ...			28,261 14 11			31,449 11 3	
Net saving ...			43,204 15 5			39,072 10 2	

Chapter V.

J.—*Vital statistics.*

(18) *Vital Statistics of the Cochin State for the year 1085 M. E.*

Name of Taluk	Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1000 of population				Remarks
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths		
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	
Cochin-Kanayannur ...	2,35,064	4,908	4,464	...	444	3,177	3,659	482	...	20·87	18·98	13·59	15·56	
Mukundapuram ...	1,61,833	3,065	3,260	195	...	2,031	2,091	60	...	18·93	20·14	12·54	12·92	
Trichur ...	1,45,104	2,222	2,524	302	...	1,555	1,531	...	24	15·31	17·39	10·71	10·55	
Talapilli ...	1,51,315	3,125	3,454	329	...	2,296	2,214	...	82	20·65	22·82	15·17	14·63	
Chittur ...	89,549	1,516	1,475	...	41	1,290	1,034	...	256	16·92	16·47	14·40	11·54	
Cranganur ...	29,140	677	607	...	70	389	417	28	...	23·23	20·83	13·34	14·31	
Total ...	8,12,025	15,513	15,784	826	555	10,738	10,946	570	362	19·10	19·43	13·22	13·48	

(19) *Statement of Medical Relief afforded in the Cochin State Medical Institutions during the year 1085 M. E.*

K.—*Medical Relief.*

Hospitals and Dispensaries	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure	Daily average	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment	Rs. A. P.		
Ernakulam General Hospital ...	35,335	1,427	1,275	6	99	47	31,225 12 7	239·91	
Central Jail Hospital ...	427	42	31	...	8	3	... ...	* 10·62	
Tripuniturah Hospital ...	13,415	86	66	12	8	...	5,202 5 2	99·90	
Andikadavu Dispensary ...	12,637	...	...	...	...	...	1,362 3 8	75·27	
Mattancheri Women and Children's Hospital ...	20,099	1,085	1,016	...	19	50	7,268 6 ..	152·80	
,, Male Dispensary ...	9,981	...	...	...	...	...	978 6 8	75·60	
Narakkal Dispensary ...	16,733	...	...	...	...	...	1,906 4 2	136·78	
Cranganur Dispensary ...	14,344	74	68	...	3	3	... ...	† 94·69	
Chalakudi Hospital ...	18,036	361	338	2	7	14	2,866 4 11	93·45	
Kanjirapilli Temporary Dispensary ...	266	...	...	...	...	...	... ...	†† 6·08	
Forest Tramway Dispensary ..	5,691	127	126	...	1	...	... ...	$ 22·19	
Irinjalacuda Hospital ...	12,289	267	252	2	8	5	3,019 5 5	83·43	
Trichur do. ...	31,441	785	689	17	53	26	12,281 11 7	182·82	
Kunnankulam do. ...	7,885	222	193	...	15	14	2,678 5 11	74·49	
Wadakanchery Dispensary ...	9,942	57	52	...	4	1	2,066 9 9	53·94	
Pazhayannur do. ...	11,446	...	...	...	...	...	1,442 3 2	52·72	
Chittur Hospital ...	14,087	112	96	11	5	...	1,992 3 5	64·00	
Nemmara do. ...	12,677	129	120	...	9	...	2,500 3 11	53·29	
Nelliampathi Dispensary ...	3,538	20	15	...	5	...	1,702 14 5	16 22	
Total ...	2, 9.(69	4,794	4,337	50	244	163	81,443 4 9	1,588·20	

* Expenditure met from the Jail Department.
† Rs. 1,805-0-11 met from the Cranganur fund.
†† Expenditure included in the General Hospital.
$ Rs. 2,239-11-10 met from the Forest Tramway Department.

(20) *Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1085 M. E.*

Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			Total	Remarks
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Communications ...	20,990	1,00,664	1,21,654	6,049	252	6,301	1,27,955	
2	Buildings ...	1,15,842	34,487	1,50,329	26,323	12,075	38,398	1,88,727	
3	Irrigation ...	7,384	33,416	40,800	...	...	...	40,800	
4	Miscellaneous Public Improvements ...	10,168	4,485	14,653	2,116	1,936	4,052	18,705	
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	...	...	8,149	...	...	...	8,149	
6	Miscellaneous ...	...	...	38	...	...	..	38	
7	Petty construction & repairs ...	...	...	46,899	...	...	1,745	48,644	
	Total	1,54,384	1,73,052	3,82,522	34,488	14,263	50,496	4,33,018	
8	Establishment ...	...	...	63,125	...	...	...	63,125	
	Grand total ...	1,54,384	1,73,052	4,45,647	34,448	14,263	50,496	4,96,143	

(21) *Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1085 M. E.*

M.—*Education.*

Agency	1084				1085			
	No. of schools	No. of pupils			No. of schools	No. of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Government ...	75	8,589	4,741	13,271	93	10,590	5,441	16,031
Church mission society or Protestant missionaries.	21	1,406	441	1,847	23	1,486	547	2,033
Roman Catholic do. ...	10	1,007	245	1,252	9	1,109	280	1,389
Native Priests ...	69	4,261	2,196	6,457	73	4,703	2,208	6,911
Native Gentlemen ...	111	7,888	2,293	10,181	127	8,929	2,731	11,660
Masters themselves ...	28	1,140	519	1,659	18	1,054	390	1,444
Total ...	314	24,232	10,435	34,667	343	27,871	11,597	39,468
Unaided schools ...	807	12,557	4,601	17,158	704	11,271	4,102	15,373
Grand total ...	1,121	36,789	15,036	51,825	1,047	39,142	15,699	54,841

(22) *Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1085 M. E.*

Taluk	Population of school-going age.		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	18,153	17,110	12,451	4,429	68·9	25·8
Cranganore ...	2,206	2,164	1,724	509	78·1	23·5
Mukundapuram ...	12,050	12,225	7,343	3,197	60·9	26·2
Trichur ...	10,747	11,019	8,641	3,978	80·4	36·9
Talapilli ...	11,083	11,614	5,588	2,491	50·4	21·4
Chittur ...	6,541	6,891	3,395	1,095	51·9	15·9
Total ...	60,780	61,023	39,142	15,699	64·4	25·7

(23) *Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1085 M. E.*

Class	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus ...	2,74,547	2,79,708	41,182	41,956	23,258	7,261	8·4	2·6	56·4	17·3
Christians ..	1,00,404	97,835	15,061	14,675	13,649	7,872	13·5	8·0	90·6	53·6
Mahomedans ...	27,726	26,766	4,159	4,015	2,205	534	7·9	1·9	53·0	13·3
Jews ...	548	589	82	88	30	32	5·4	5·4	36·5	36·3
Jains ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists ...	1,971	1,926	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	4,05,200	4,06,825	60,780	61,023	39,142	15,699	9·6	3·8	64·4	25·7

(24) *Statement showing the number and strength of special schools in 1085 M. E.*

Schools	No. of schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, aided or unaided
Normal school, Trichur ...	1	112	Sirkar
Industrial schools ...	8	301	7 aided and 1 unaided
Sanskrit schools ..	50	1,337	unaided
Koran schools ..	73	1,937	unaided
Music schools ..	65	344	Do
Bible schools .	5	84	Do
Tamil schools .	12	308	Do
Medical schools .	15	111	Do
Vedic schools .	12	93	1 aided and 11 unaided
Schools teaching Astrology ..	17	75	unaided
Total .	258	4,547	1 Sirkar, 8 aided and the rest unaided

(25) *Statement showing the industries taught in Industrial Schools in 1085 M. E.*

Name of industry	Boys	Girls	Total
Needle work	28	44	72
Mat-making	6	8	14
Embroidery	17	18	35
Tailoring	12	...	12
Rosary-making	8	...	8
Shoe-making	2	...	2
Carpentry	23	...	23
Blacksmith's work	10	...	10
Rope-making	8	...	8
Printing works	10	...	10
Book-binding	4	...	4
Composing	4	...	4
Lace-making	...	44	44
Gardening	6	...	6
Drawing	15	1	16
Modelling	4	...	4
Geometrical drawing	2	...	2
Type writing	12	...	12
Basket-weaving	6	...	6
Total	177	115	292

(26) *Particulars as to the schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1085 M. E.*

Description of schools	No. of schools		Number of pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year		Average daily Attendance		Expenditure					
	1084	1085	1084	1085	1084	1085	Collegiate	Upper secondary	Lower secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Sirkar schools ...	75	93	13,271	16,031	10,019	12,913	18,803	31,830	32,444	74,929	2,895	6,749
Aided schools ...	239	250	21,396	23,437	16,148	19,591	...	1,646	4,079	22,252	2,355	2,122
Total ...	314	343	34,667	39,468	26,167	32,504	18,803	33,476	36,523	97,181	5,250	8,871

(27) *Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Cochin State in 1085 M. E.*

Arm of Service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers	Remarks
	At the end of the last year	Recruited this year	Casualties			Total of men at the end of the current year	Number of regiments or battalions	Number of guns	Number of men					
			Died	Invalided	Discharged, deserted, etc.				European commissioned officers	Native commissioned officers	Non-commissioned officers	Fighting men		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Cavalry	12	...	...	1	1	10	...	...	...	1	2	7	1,596	Non-fighting men such as clerks, cobbler, black smith, barber, etc., are omitted
Sappers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Artillery	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	...	2	20	1,968	
Infantry	230	34	3	2	14	245	...	...	...	5	16	224	22,692	
Imperial service troop	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF

COCHIN

FOR

THE YEAR 1086 M. E.

(17th August 1910 to 16th August 1911)

ERNAKULAM.

PRINTED AT THE COCHIN GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1911.

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INTRODUCTORY NOTE.

COCHIN is a Native State on the west coast of India, bounded by the Malabar District of the Madras Presidency on the north, north-west and north-east ; a small portion of the south-west is washed by the Arabian Sea ; and the State of Travancore forms the southern boundary. It lies between 9°48′ and 10°50′ N. lat., and 76°5′ and 76°58′ E. long., and has an area of 1,417¾ square miles according to the cadastral survey of the State, of which about 605 square miles are forests. The forests abound in teak, ebony, blackwood and other valuable species of trees. The State enjoys the benefit of both the south-west and north-east monsoons.

2. The population of Cochin, according to the Census of 1911, is 9,18,110, of whom 4,57,342 are males and 4,60,768 females. The majority, 67·06 per cent. are Hindus, Christians forming 25·38 per cent. and Mahomedans 6·95 per cent. There is also a small community of Jews numbering 1,175. More than half the population is employed in agriculture. Rice is the staple food of the people.

3. Very little is known of the early history of Cochin. According to tradition, the Rajas of Cochin claim to hold the territory in right of descent from Cheraman Perumal, who governed the whole country of Kerala, including Travancore and Malabar, as Viceroy of the Chola Kings about the beginning of the ninth century, and afterwards established himself as an independent ruler. In 1502, the Portuguese were allowed to settle in what is now British Cochin, and in the following year they built a fort and established commercial relations in the State. In the earlier wars with the Zamorin of Calicut, they assisted the Rajas of Cochin. The influence of the Portuguese on the west coast began to decline about the latter part of the seventeenth century, and in 1663 they were ousted from the town of Cochin by the Dutch, with whom the Raja entered into friendly relations. About a century later, in 1759, when the Dutch power began to decline, the Raja was attacked by the Zamorin of Calicut, who was expelled with the assistance of the Raja of Travancore. In 1776, the State was conquered by Hyder Ali, to whom she remained tributary and subordinate, and subsequently to his son, Tippu Sultan. A treaty was concluded in 1791 between His Highness the then Raja and the Honorable East India Company, by which His Highness agreed to become tributary to the British Government for his territories which were then in the possession of Tippu, and to pay a subsidy of Rs. 1,00,000 annually in consideration of the protection from outside invaders. Since then, the State entered on an era of peace and progressive prosperity under the protection of the British power. In 1809, a fresh treaty was entered into, by which Cochin agreed to pay, in addition to the usual subsidy of one lakh of rupees, an annual sum equal to the expense of one battalion of native infantry, making an aggregate payment, yearly in six equal instalments, of Rs. 2,76,037. Subsequently in 1818, the annual subsidy to the British Government was reduced to Rs. 2,00,000, which forms the pecuniary obligation of the State at the present day.

4. His Highness Sir Rama Varma, G. C. S. I., Raja of Cochin, was born on the 27th December, 1852, and ascended the Masnud on the 23rd October, 1895. His Highness was created a K. C. S. I. in 1897 and a G. C. S. I. in 1903. Her Highness Kunjipilla Thampuran, Senior Rani, was born on the 2nd July, 1840, and Rama Varma, Elaya Raja, on the 6th October, 1858. There are, besides, 78 male and 86 female members in His Highness the Raja's family.

5. For administrative purposes, the State is divided into five taluks, *viz.*, Cochin-Kanayanur, Mukundapuram, Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur ; in addition, there is also the estate of Cranganur. The chief towns are Ernakulam (the capital), Mattancheri, Irinjalakuda, Trichur, Wadakkancheri, Chittur and Cranganur. The administration is conducted in the name and under the control of His Highness the Raja. The Diwan is His Highness' chief minister and the chief executive officer of the State, with whom the British Resident and the Heads of departments correspond in all official matters.

REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION OF COCHIN

M. E. 1086.

(17th August 1910 to 16th August 1911).

CHAPTER I.

GENERAL AND POLITICAL.

PERSONNEL.

THE most important event during the year was the local celebration of the Coronation in London of HIS MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V., Emperor of India. By command of His Highness the Raja, Thursday, the 22nd June 1911, the date fixed for the auspicious ceremony, was declared a public holiday throughout the State. A Royal salute of 31 guns, fired at sunrise from the maidan in front of the Public offices at Ernakulam, announced the important day. At 10 A. M., a ceremonial parade, with the State Band in attendance, was held at the Darbar Hall compound. All Heads of departments and other officers of the Darbar attended the ceremony. At the close of the parade, the Diwan called for three cheers to His Majesty King George V., which was heartily responded to by all present; the Police and the Nair Brigade, accompanied by the State Band, then started on a procession through the main streets of the town. At 4 P. M., on the same day, His Highness the Raja entertained at the Darbar Hall, Ernakulam, all the Darbar officials and the *élite* of the non-official public at an 'Evening Party' held in honour of the occasion.

His Highness the Raja's tours.

2. On the 19th December 1910, His Highness the Raja left Trippunithura for Trichur, and stayed there for a week. During his short sojourn there, His Highness visited the State Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show of 1086, and gave away the prizes at a formal gathering to the winners in the Inter-School Sports, which took place during the week. His Highness also attended other official functions including that of the presentation by the British Resident of the sanads of *Mahamahopadhyaya* to Killimangalath Naduvath Narayanan Namburipad and Valia Godavarma Raja of the Cranganur Chief's family. In February 1911, His Highness again visited Trichur in connection with the Talikettu ceremony of His Highness' daughter and gave a banquet and a garden party in honour of the event, which were largely attended. During the summer of 1911, His Highness proceeded to Coonoor on the 15th March 1911, and remained there for two and a half months and returned to Trippunithura on the 31st May 1911.

The Ruling Family.

3. Three female members were born and two died in His Highness the Raja's family during the year.

4. The thanks of His Highness' Government are due to the Madras Government for their courtesy in allowing two officers of the Darbar to undergo

CHAP. I.

a course of training in the Accountant-General's office, Madras, and another officer of the Darbar at the Viyasarpadi Distillery, and also for the assistance rendered by them in connection with the State Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show of 1086.

The British Resident.

5. Mr. R. C. C. Carr, I. C. S., was the British Resident till 8th October 1910, when he was relieved by Mr. A. T. Forbes, I. C. S., who continued as Resident for the remaining period of the year under report.

The Diwan.

6. Mr. A. R. Banerji, M. A., I. C. S., continued to be the Diwan throughout the year.

CHAPTER II.

FINANCIAL REVIEW.

Introduction.

THE memorandum explaining the financial position of the State for the year 1087 issued with the current year's financial statement gives more or less a comprehensive account of the stages through which the embarrassed financial condition of 1082 has passed to one of financial prosperity and general advancement in the revenues and resources of the State by a gradual process of expansion during the past four years. The following extracts therefrom are quoted as a fitting introduction to this chapter:—

"In addition to the 20 lakhs outstanding against the State in debentures, there was a temporary Bank loan of Rs. 3,90,000 at the current rate of interest, besides Devaswom and Palace deposits to the extent of over 5 lakhs, which were merged in the cash balance of the State and utilised for State purposes. The gross liabilities estimated at the end of 1082 came up to Rs. 29,70,327 and the assets to only about 7 lakhs. The accounts of 1083, however, disclosed distinctly hopeful signs beneath the somewhat discouraging aspects relating to that year's administration. The gross as well as net liabilities at the close of the year hardly showed any decrease in spite of the fact that nearly 4 lakhs of temporary Bank loans were repaid, but this was mainly due to a determination on the part of the Darbar to re-adjust the finances of some of the departments under a more regulated system of expenditure. The expenditure of nearly 5½ lakhs in excess of the budget estimates was incurred to pay off all the outstandings of the Forest and Tramway departments which were partly held hitherto as advances, and the year therefore closed with a deficit.

* * * * *

"Then followed a year's further progress regulated by a definite financial policy laid down at the time of framing the estimates for that year which was regarded subsequently, with reference to the actual accounts thereof, as a year of remarkable prosperity and large expansion of revenue. The total revenues of the State reached the high water-mark of 40 and odd lakhs and the year's administration resulted in the surplus of 7 lakhs. The Sinking Fund continued to grow in spite of the fact that the Devaswom and Palace funds were gradually withdrawn and separately invested and larger sums were spent for the development of internal administration under Education, Public Works, Irrigation, Sanitation, etc. The satisfactory and appreciable reduction in the State's net indebtedness was the leading feature of the year 1084, for it stood at Rs. 15,77,128, as against Rs. 22,77,280 at the beginning of the year.

* * * *

"The next year also proved financially prosperous ending as it did with a surplus of Rs. 6,29,535 without carrying forward any departmental liabilities."

The conclusion of this memorandum based on the revised estimate of the year under report and the budget estimate of the current year may also be quoted here with advantage.

"The financial position of the State for the five years commencing from 1083 is given below.

Year.	*Receipts.*	*Expenditure.*	*Surplus or deficit.*	*Net liability.*	*Net surplus.*
1083	33,52,452	37,49,840	— 3,97,388	— 22,63,364	...
1084	40,55,827	33,55,675	+ 7,00,152	— 15,77,128	...
1085	39,56,701	33,27,166	+ 6,29,535	— 9,47,592	...
1086 R. E.	42,28,700	36,59,340	+ 5,69,360	— 2,56,770	...
1087 B.E.	44,30,000	37,46,800	+ 6,83,200	...	+ 4,26,430

"Taking the last decade into consideration, the total receipts in 1077 came to Rs. 27,20,886 and the anticipated revenue in 1087 is Rs. 44,30,000. There has thus been an increase of nearly 17 lakhs in total revenue within this period and as much as 10 lakhs within the last quinquennium. The satisfactory expansion and development of the finances of the State is a matter on which the Darbar have every justification to congratulate themselves. The Revenue Settlement is responsible for an increase of Rs. 3,12,450, which, however, was realised in full only two years ago on the completion of the Settlement operations. The Land Revenue demand is now over a lakh of rupees better than the Settlement demand owing to additional assignments and increase under miscellaneous heads. The net Railway earnings have advanced within this quinquennium from Rs. 1,55,689 to Rs. 2,32,260. The Stamp revenue has gone up from Rs. 2,95,338 to Rs. 3,95,000. Abkari revenue has risen from Rs. 1,92,520 to Rs. 4,15,900 and Tobacco revenue from Rs. 22,761 to Rs. 1,30,000. A substantial increase may now be expected annually under Customs revenue over the guaranteed sum of Rs. 1,10,500. As pointed out in the Budget Memorandum of the previous year, the improved financial position has not resulted in the hoarding up of surpluses, but has been taken advantage of to the utmost in developing those branches of the administration which tend to the material well-being and advancement of His Highness' subjects. The grants under 'Education,' 'Medical and Sanitation' and 'Public Works' have increased from Rs. 1,36,859, Rs. 87,388 and Rs. 2,77,316 to Rs. 3,41,000, Rs. 3,13,800 and Rs. 4,50,000 respectively. All the departments of the State have been gradually reorganised on an efficient basis as finances permitted. Comparing the annual cost of establishments of departments before they were reorganised with the cost of establishments as provided in the budget of 1087, an increase of nearly three lakhs will be noticed. With the reorganisation of the Excise Department

the last of the administrative departments brought up for revision and re-adjustment, has been dealt with in the current year, and there should not be any necessity in the future for further revision of establishments on a large scale, having regard to the liberal provision already made for all the requirements of a progressive administration.

"A debt of Rs. 21,00,660 has been fully liquidated during the past four years and the State embarks on a prosperous career in 1087 which will close with a substantial net surplus of Rs. 4,26,430 after allowing for all liabilities including the second Debenture loan of 10 lakhs repayable seven years hence. The results achieved by the Darbar's financial policy are considerably beyond any anticipations that could have been held out three years ago, and they are in no small measure due to the whole-hearted support of all Heads of departments in the Darbar's endeavours to control expenditure and develop the resources of the State."

Total receipts and expenditure.

8. The financial transactions of the year under report show a considerable improvement over the figures of both the budget and the revised estimates. The total revenues of the State, excluding Devaswom revenue which till the end of 1084 was included as a major head of receipts and which since the introduction of Devaswom reforms has been separated from the State funds, come to Rs. 43,52,797, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 40,40,000 and the revised estimate of Rs. 42,28,700, and show an advance of Rs. 3,96,096 over the previous year's total. The total expenditure under all the corresponding heads and miscellaneous items comes to Rs. 35,49,056, as against the budget estimate of Rs. 34,19,300 and the revised estimate of Rs. 36,59,340. The year therefore closed with a net surplus of Rs.8,03,741, which is Rs. 1,83,041 in excess of the budget estimate.

9. The following statement exhibits the main heads of receipts as well as expenditure.

RECEIPTS.

Heads of receipts	Actuals of 1086	Budget Estimate of 1086	Actuals of 1085	Actuals of 1084	Actuals of 1083
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I. Land Revenue	11,69,465	11,68,200	11,12,964	10,79,994	10,12,981
II. Forests	8,12,364	8,25,000	7,47,358	8,37,046	5,13,871
III. Excise Revenue*	9,78,384	8,62,900	8,58,020	9,57,938	7,00,593
IV. Stamps	4,31,772	3,60,000	3,93,776	3,81,563	3,38,753
V. Railway	5,62,461	5,00,000	5,18,338	4,44,076	4,17,179
VI. Other receipts	3,98,351	3,23,900	3,26,245	3,55,210	3,69,075
Total of service heads ..	**43,52,797**	**40,40,000**	**39,56,701**	**40,55,827**	**33,52,452**

*Includes revenue from 'Salt', "Customs', 'Abkari", 'Opium and Ganja' and 'Tobacco'.

EXPENDITURE.

Heads of expenditure	Actuals of 1086	Budget Estimate of 1086	Actuals of 1085	Actuals of 1084	Actuals of 1083
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Land Revenue	1,56,402	1,55,600	1,67,969	1,64,168	2,07,908
2. Palace	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000	3,50,000
3. Subsidy	2,00,089	2,00,100	2,00,089	2,00,089	2,00,089
4. Excise including customs	1,69,917	1,74,900	1,65,567	1,63,805	1,59,762
5. Forests	3,46,034	4,12,700	3,55,351	3,02,747	4,36,557
6. Tramway	1,53,877	1,70,000	1,86,493	2,13,757	5,02,017
7. General Administration	93,391	90,200	81,858	85,011	88,779
8. Law and Justice	1,57,119	1,57,500	1,58,196	1,52,750	1,40,770
9. Police	88,201	85,600	86,719	84,508	81,342
10. Education	2,78,827	2,77,700	2,29,506	1,78,213	1,36,956
11. Religious and Charities	74,081	71,300	70,720	2,06,218	2,04,382
12. Medical, Vaccination, Sanitation and Conservancy	2,55,418	1,44,100	1,48,797	1,28,948	1,04,067
13. Pension and Gratuity	83,033	89,000	78,241	76,465	71,844
14. Public Works	4,72,178	4,60,000	4,45,647	4,59,069	3,85,978
15. Cochin State Railway	3,22,779	2,50,000	2,41,238	2,60,210	3,59,303
16. Other expenditure	3,47,710	3,30,600	3,60,775	3,29,717	3,20,086
Total of service heads ..	**35,49,056**	**34,19,300**	**33,27,166**	**33,55,675**	**37.49,840**

SERVICE HEADS.

Receipts.

10. The total revenue under service heads, excluding Rs. 10,00,000 transferred from the debt head 'Sinking Fund' for repayment of the 5% State Debenture Loan of 1901, which fell due during the year, amounted to Rs. 43,52,797, as against Rs. 40,40,000 anticipated in the budget estimate, and Rs. 42,28,700 in the revised estimate. Compared with the actuals of 1085 M. E., *viz.*, Rs. 39,56,701,

there was an increase of Rs. 3,96,096. The main items of receipts which contributed to this advance of revenue for the year were :—'Customs' (Rs. 1,39,719), Forests (Rs. 65,006), Land Revenue(Rs. 56,501), Interest (Rs. 44,747), and Railway (Rs. 44,123). The appreciable increase of Rs. 1,39,719 observed under 'Customs Revenue' was due to the additional compensation received, on the Darbar's representations to the British Government, on account of the moiety of customs collections at British Cochin due under the Interportal Trade Convention, while that of Rs. 65,006 under 'Forests' was due chiefly to the sale proceeds of forest lands opened up for rubber cultivation. The introduction of the new system of fisheries, under which the fisheries of the State were brought under State control with a view to furthering the development of the industry, and the sale of forest exclusions, contributed to the increase of Rs. 56,501 under 'Land Revenue.' The investment in fixed deposits of a portion of the general balance of the State not required for State purposes and the transfer of the surpluses in the Reserve Treasury of the State to the National Bank of India, Limited, Cochin, in Current Account with them, which till recently were kept in the State Treasury as Reserve yielding no interest, explain the increase of Rs. 44,747 under 'Interest' The gross earnings under 'Railway', which amounted to Rs. 5,62,461, the highest since the opening of the line, were Rs. 44,123 better than those of the previous year and indicate the growing traffic over the line. The increased sale of general stamps and court fee labels and the realisation of duty on an unstamped paper raised the revenue under 'Stamps' to Rs. 4,31,772, which was Rs. 37,996 in excess of the revenue of the previous year.

Expenditure.

11. The total expenditure under all the ordinary heads of service, excluding payment on account of the Sinking Fund, amounted to Rs. 35,49,056 against the budget estimate of Rs. 34,19,300 and the revised estimate of Rs. 36,59,340 and Rs. 33,27,166, the actuals of 1085 M. E. The expenditure during the year was thus in excess of that of the previous year by Rs. 2,21,890. The most noticeable increase appears under 'Sanitation,' which alone was responsible for an increased expenditure of Rs. 1,07,427. Being assured of the steady improvement in the financial condition of the State at the end of 1085, which closed with a balance of Rs. 9,81,305, the Darbar in the early part of the year sanctioned the Ernakulam Town Improvement Scheme and ordered in that connection the acquisition of the Ernakulam foreshore. Arrangements were also made during the year for the investigation of a Water-supply Scheme for Ernakulam. These two schemes are in progress and the increased expenditure under 'Sanitation' was due to the cost of acquisitions already incurred and the temporary establishment employed for the investigation of the water-supply scheme. Next to 'Sanitation' comes 'Railway', showing an advanced expenditure of Rs. 81,541. This was due firstly to a rise in the working expenditure for the half years of 1910 and, secondly, to the capital expenditure of Rs. 22,630, part of which was paid in the first half year of 1911, and as such included in the accounts of 1086. The other heads responsible for increased expenditure, which call for remarks are (1) 'Education' (Rs. 49,321), due to the absorption of the Chittur High school (hitherto a private institution) by the Sirkar and general advance in the educational policy of the State, (2) 'Anchal' (Rs. 11,579), owing to the reorganisation of the department and the payment, during the year, of the haulage charges of Mail Vans for three years and (3) 'General Administration' (Rs. 11,533), owing to the establishment organised for conducting the Census operations and the entertainment of the temporary staff for the test audit of the State accounts. The most satisfactory feature in the year's finance was that the expenditure under 'Forests' and 'Tramway' was kept under control, which shows a decrease of Rs. 9,317 and Rs. 32,616 respectively.

This curtailment in expenditure was however effected without in any way interfering with the receipts under these heads, which, as will be seen from the statement of receipts, show an advance of Rs. 65,006 and Rs. 5,975 respectively. A decrease of Rs. 39,387 is also noticeable under 'Miscellaneous,' as against an expenditure of Rs. 1,00,359 in 1085 M. E.

Opening and closing balances.

12. The year opened with a cash balance of Rs. 7,31,305, as against Rs. 5,97,880 anticipated in the budget estimate of 1086 and closed with a cash balance of Rs. 11,02,078, as against Rs. 8,51,380 anticipated in the budget and Rs. 7,91,254 in the revised estimates. Of this closing balance of Rs. 11,02,078, a sum of Rs. 3,80,201 was in the State Treasuries and Rs. 7,21,877 in current account in the National Bank of India, Limited, and the Bank of Madras. This closing balance included a sum of Rs. 1,10,500, which was transferred from the General Revenues to the Sinking Fund, but which remained uninvested and therefore merged in the Treasury balance. Besides these closing cash balances in the Treasuries and Bank, there was a sum of Rs. 4,29,009 invested in Banks in Fixed Deposits out of the State surpluses. The actual balance at the end of the year to the credit of the State was thus Rs. 15,31,087.

Devaswom and other deposits.

13. As stated in paragraph 16 of the report for the year 1085, the sum of Rs. 1,60,937, which had been lying in deposits in the State treasuries to the credit of the individual Devaswoms, was withdrawn and invested in the Bank of Madras during the year. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 9,723, being the endowments made for *Vazhivadus* by private persons, which was merged in the general cash balance of the State, was also withdrawn and invested to the credit of the Endowment Fund newly created. These completed the separation of the Devaswom from the State funds. At the close of the year, however, a sum of Rs. 20,849 was withdrawn from the old investments and deposited in the State treasuries to the credit of the Devaswoms. The amount has since been withdrawn and invested. The financial transactions of the group Devaswoms during the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 36,592, as against that of Rs. 73,139 in 1085. Taking the debt head transactions of 1085 and 1086 also into consideration, which showed a surplus of Rs. 1,514 and a deficit of Rs. 5,378 respectively, the closing balance at the end of the year stood at Rs. 1,05,867, to the credit of the institutions, which began with practically a nil balance in 1085. This amount is merged in the cash balance in the Treasuries. The transactions of the Palace Fund during the year resulted in a surplus of Rs. 39,569, as against Rs. 34,054 at the end of 1085. The previous year's balance to the credit of the fund in the State treasuries was Rs. 5,521 thus making a total of Rs. 45,090.

Sinking Fund and State Loans.

14. The scheme formulated in 1083, the details of which will be found narrated on page 35 of the Administration Report of that year, for the starting of a Sinking Fund for the repayment of the State Debenture Loan of Rs. 20,00,000 was fully given effect to during the year. The year opened with a balance of Rs. 7,71,636 to the credit of the fund. During the year a sum of Rs. 3,98,260 was transferred to the fund as shown below :-

Amount transferred from the Land Revenue kists from Kanni to Medom at Rs. 20,000 a month	Rs.	1,60,000
Railway receipts transferred	Rs.	1,27,760
Amount transferred from the Customs revenue	Rs.	1,10,500
Total	Rs.	3,98,260

All these amounts were invested soon after their transfer to the fund, except the amount transferred from the Customs Revenue, *viz.*, Rs. 1,10,500, which having been transferred only at the close of the year was invested early in Chingom of the current financial year. The total amount to the credit of the fund

was thus Rs. 11,69,896. A sum of Rs. 10,00,000 was withdrawn from the fund for the repayment of the 5% loan, which was repaid to the extent of Rs. 9,58,000 during the year; the balance not having been claimed by the parties was kept as deposit. Out of the balance of Rs. 42,000, a sum of Rs. 7,000 has since been paid up. The balance to the credit of the fund at the close of the year against the 4 per cent. loan of 10 lakhs due six years hence was Rs. 1,69,896, the particulars of which are given below :—

Purchase of 4 per cent. bonds	Rs. 29,000
Investment in Bank	,, 10,396
Advance given to the Sitaram Weaving Mills, Trichur ...	,, 20,000
In cash (since invested)	,, 1,10,500
Total	,, 1,69,896

The Sinking Fund transactions will be regulated after the payment of the first Debenture loan according to the following observations made in the financial statement of July last:—

"As the first 5 per cent. Debenture loan of 10 lakhs will be repaid on the 1st of August next, and as further at the close of 1086 there will be a credit balance of Rs. 1,69,895 in the fund towards the repayment of the second Debenture loan of 10 lakhs repayable in 1918, the Darbar do not consider that any large provision need be made in the budget year for any payment from the general revenues towards the Sinking Fund. The annual surpluses are now likely to become sufficient for savings under investment of State funds proper after providing for all expenditure as well as a reserve for general purposes. There is already a balance of Rs. 4,08,022 under State securities as fixed deposits yielding 4 per cent. interest, and the year 1087 according to the budget estimates will contribute an anticipated surplus, which together with other assets will not only wipe off the second Debenture loan, but also will accumulate a net saving of Rs. 4,26,430. A sum of Rs. 1,10,500 however is provided as payment from the general revenues towards the Sinking Fund in 1087, the total of which at the close of the year will be Rs. 2,80,395. This together with Rs. 4,08,022, which will be transferred in full to the Sinking fund, will bring the total amount to the credit of the fund to Rs. 6,88,417. In 1088, a part of the net surplus to make up 10 lakhs may be transferred to the fund and no further transactions need take place till 1918, the year of repayment."

15. The following statement compares the financial position of the State at the end of the year with that at the beginning of the year:— Liabilities of the State.

Liabilities.	At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year
Debenture loan	.. Rs. 20,00,000	Rs. 10,00,000
Deposits including Devaswom, Sinking Fund, etc. ..	Rs. 6,73,458	Rs. 7,29,629
Remittances pending adjustment	.. Rs. 85,454	Rs. 1,79,072
Total ..	Rs. 27,58,912	Rs. 19,08,701
Assets.	At the beginning of the year	At the end of the year
Advances recoverable	.. Rs. 56,951	Rs. 61,463
Amount to the credit of the Sinking Fund ..	Rs. 7,71,636	Rs. 1,69,896
General balance investments.	.. Rs. 2,50,000	Rs. 4,29,009
Departmental balances	Rs. 1,428	Rs. 2,404
Cash balance	.. Rs. 7,31,305	Rs. 11,02,078
Total ..	Rs. 18,11,320	Rs. 17,64,850
NET LIABILITY	... Rs. 9,47,592	Rs. 1,43,851

The year began with a liability of Rs. 9,47,592, as against Rs. 15,77,128, the corresponding figure at the beginning of 1085 M. E. The net liability at the close of the year stood at Rs. 1,43,851, as against Rs. 4,76,828 anticipated in the budget estimate of 1086 and Rs. 2,56,770 in the revised estimate of that year. Net liability.

General remarks.

16. The subjoined statement gives an adequate idea of the general expansion of the revenues of the State during the past two quinquenniums.

1077	...	...	Rs.	27,20,886	1082	...	...	Rs.	34,38,140
1078	...	...	Rs.	24,16,493	1083	...	...	Rs.	33,52,452
1079	...	...	Rs.	29,04,702	1084	...	...	Rs.	40,55,827
1080	...	...	Rs.	31,30,900	1085	...	...	Rs.	39,56,701
1081	...	...	Rs.	31,12,260	1086	...	...	Rs.	43,52,797

The liabilities in 1077 stood at nearly 20 lakhs and increased in 1082 to nearly 24 lakhs. The liabilities at the end of the 2nd quinquennium have been reduced to just under one and a half lakhs. Financially, the year under report was extremely prosperous; for, in spite of large expenditure on schemes of general public utility and larger grants on Education, Public Works, etc., the year closed with a net surplus of Rs. 8,03,741. The sources which mainly contributed to augment the revenues of the State are Land Revenue, Forests, Customs, Stamps and Railway.

CHAPTER III.

LEGISLATION.

Regulations passed. Census Regulation.

WITH a view to facilitate the taking of a Census of the State along with the Imperial Census of 1911, a Census Regulation was passed as Regulation I of 1086.

Criminal Procedure Code.

18. The Cochin Criminal Procedure Code, the amendment of which was under consideration in the previous year, was revised and passed as Regulation II of 1086.

Municipal and Sanitary Regulation and Births and Deaths Regulation.

19. Certain amendments to the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation and the Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation, were enacted as Regulations III and IV respectively in the year. The amendment of the former provided for the levy of a water and drainage tax, while that of the latter was for doing away with the necessity of getting the Tahsildars' sanction to conduct prosecutions for offences under the Births and Deaths Regulation within Municipal areas.

Electric telegraph Proclamation.

20. Besides the above, a Proclamation having the force of law to provide for the better protection of the lines of Electric Telegraph established, or, to be established hereafter, within the State by the British Government, was promulgated by His Highness the Raja on the 30th Edavom 1086 (12th June 1911).

Rules issued under Regulations.

21. The following rules and notifications under the various Regulations in force in the State were also issued during the year under report :—

(1) Rules under sections 76—83 of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, for making vaccination compulsory in the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur.

(2) Rules under section 140 (1—i) of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, for the regulation and control of Sirkar and private markets in the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur.

(3) Notification under section 13 of the Cochin Arms Regulation, II of 1084, making certain modifications in the rules for determining the officers by whom, the forms in which, and the terms and conditions on and subject to which, licenses shall be issued.

(4) Notification under section 133 (1) of the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, empowering the Town Councils to accept a sum of money by way of compounding from persons charged with municipal offences.

(5) Rules under section 116 of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, for the issue of licenses under the Regulation.

(6) Rules under section 117 of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, fixing the taxes and tolls which may be levied for the purposes of the Regulation.

(7) Notification under section 140 of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, prescribing rules under section 7 of the Regulation for the election of members to the Town Councils.

(8) Notification under section 91 (1) of the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, passing a bye-law prohibiting driving, dragging or pushing any vehicle otherwise than in the near or the left side of the roads.

(9) Notification under sections 5 and 9 of the Tobacco Regulation, VII of 1084, making certain amendments to the rules issued on 13th January 1910.

(10) Rules under section 6 of Regulation, I of 1086, the Census Regulation, empowering Census officers to ask all questions necessary for correctly filling up the form of Enumerator's schedule.

(11) Notification issuing rules under Regulation, I of 1062, as amended by Regulation, I of 1080, making certain modifications in the rules regarding the submission and disposal of applications for permission to erect new places of public worship and for converting existing buildings into places of public worship.

(12) Notification under section 9 of the Proclamation, dated 29th Makarom 1085, regulating (1) the principles and procedure to be followed in fixing the rates of rents payable by tenants holding landed properties belonging to all Sirkar Devaswoms, (2) the renewal of holdings and (3) such other matters as are necessary for securing efficiency and uniformity in the administration of landed properties belonging to Sirkar Devaswoms.

(13) Rules under section 8 of the Cochin Petroleum Regulation, III of 1084, regarding the import, possession and transport of petroleum in the State.

(14) Notification under section 6 of the Opium Regulation, VIII of 1076, issuing rules for working the Opium Farm of the State during the period of the lease beginning from 1st Chingom 1087 to the end of 1088.

(15) Notification under section 24 of the Cochin Abkari Regulation, I of 1077, issuing rules for the sale and compounding of potable foreign liquors from and after 1st Chingom 1087.

(16) Notification under section 17 (b) of the Cochin Lepers Regulation, VI of 1084, issuing rules for the management of, and the maintenance of discipline in, the Venduruthi Leper Asylum.

(17) Notification under section 9 of the Proclamation, dated 29th Makarom 1085, issuing supplementary rules for regulating (1) the administration of lands belonging to Sirkar Devaswoms, which were settled under the provisions of the Diwan's Notification dated 8th November 1910 (23rd Thulam 1086) and (2) the maintenance of the revenue accounts connected therewith.

22. The question of enacting a Newspaper Regulation on the lines of the Government of India Act, XXV of 1867 and the Travancore Regulation, II of 1079, was under consideration during the year.

CHAPTER IV.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS AND CHANGES.

ACCOUNT DEPARTMENT.

Test audit.

ARTICLE 597 of the Cochin Account Code lays down that His Highness' Government may, in addition to the detailed audit of the accounts done by the Account department of the State under the provisions of the Code, arrange for a biennial or a triennial test audit by an outside Auditor, to ascertain whether the provisions of the Code are properly understood and applied, whether the officers of the Darbar have given their attention to the substantial rather than the formal part of audit, whether any defalcation or loss of public money has occurred, and if so, whether it has been due to any error or neglect of the rules or defect in the Code, and whether the provisions of the Code require amendment, and if so, in what direction. Further, since the introduction of the new system under which a separate Account department was created, many changes in the account procedure had been effected under the new Account Code and departmental rules, and the Darbar were anxious to know how far these rules had worked towards securing efficiency in the administration and whether they had been followed with care and advantage by the several departments. With these objects in view, His Highness' Government resolved to arrange for a test audit of the accounts of the three years from 1082 and obtained the services of Mr. E. S. Hensman, late of the Accountant-General's office, Madras, for the work. Mr. Hensman, with two assistants from the same office, accordingly entered upon his special duty on the 15th October 1910 and was engaged in the work for three and a half months. During this period, Mr. Hensman completed the test audit of the accounts and registers maintained in the Comptroller's office, in the offices of the Chief Engineer, the Conservator of Forests, and the Engineer in charge of the Forest Tramway, and in the Cochin-Kanayanur treasury and submitted reports, on all except one of which orders were already passed. As a result of Mr. Hensman's report, the appointment of an additional Assistant Comptroller on Rs. 150-200 was sanctioned with effect from the beginning of the current year. The scale of pay of the office establishment also underwent a slight revision. Owing to the amalgamation of the late Cochin and Kanayanur treasuries, the work in the District Treasury at Ernakulam had considerably increased, and arrangements were therefore made during the year, on the recommendation of the Test Audit Officer, to relieve the Samprathy of his revenue work in the taluk office. The result of the audit was on the whole satisfactory.

LAND REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

24. The Land Revenue department continued to work under the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned in 1083, with the modifications made in 1084 and 1085. As the term of Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari, B. A. & B. L., of the British Provincial Service, whose services had been lent to the Darbar for a period of 3 years, expired in March 1911, Mr. K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L., Senior Puisne Judge of the Chief Court, was appointed Diwan Peishkar. There was marked improvement in the working of the various offices. The revenue subordinates were found to have become thoroughly familiar with the new system of accounts and registers. Collection work was good. The results of the Jemabandy showed improvement in several directions in the maintenance of registers. The rules regarding weights and

measures were worked with great success and substantial benefit to the people. The establishments of the Diwan Peishkar's office and the taluk and village offices were strengthened and the scale of pay improved.

FISHERIES.

25. In accordance with the orders passed by the Darbar towards the close of 1910, on the detailed report of the Special Officer regarding the fisheries of Cochin, a small Fishery department consisting of an Inspector and a small staff was organised during the year under the control of the Diwan Peishkar to bring the back-water fisheries under efficient State control and management. As a result, all the fishing grounds were classified and re-settled, and an increased revenue of Rs. 4,745 was realised.

SALT.

26. As the terms of the old contract for the supply of salt, under which the department had to examine and pass each consignment of salt, meet heavy expenditure by way of transport charges and maintain a number of bankshalls in different stations to store and sell salt, appeared to be disadvantageous to the Darbar, the agreement which was to have run on for 5 years more was revised. By the new agreement the contractor undertook the sole responsibility of the storage and sale of salt, and as a result, all the bankshalls together with the establishment maintained by the Darbar were abolished with effect from the second half of the year under report.

FISH-CURING YARD.

27. The fish-curing yard at Narakkal was opened during the year, and it is being supplied with sifted salt from the Malipuram depot at 10 annas a maund. The yard is growing more and more popular amongst the fishermen.

ABKARI.

28. Arrangements were made to introduce the Excise system into the three northern taluks of the State from the beginning of the current year and a new Distillery was arranged to be opened at Trichur to work under the control and supervision of an Inspector specially trained for the purpose at the Viyasarpadi Distillery. The system of selling independent arrack shops was sanctioned in these taluks. A scheme for the improvement of the pay and prospects of the Inspectorial and Preventive staffs of the Excise department was sanctioned to take effect from the beginning of the current year.

FORESTS.

29. The Rangers' charges were reduced from five to four with effect from 1st Mithunam 1086, by clubbing the Machad and Elanad Ranges into one. The pay of the Rangers was also improved by providing two grades on an incremental scale of salary, two Rangers being placed in the first grade on Rs. 75-100 and two in the second on Rs. 60-75. Two additional Foresters on Rs. 15 each and two additional clerks also on Rs. 15, one for the Machad Range and the other for the Kodasseri Range, were sanctioned.

30. A Special Officer was appointed in the last quarter of the year temporarily for six months to supervise the conversion of Sirkar timber in the Timber and Saw Mills at Trichur.

TRAMWAY.

31. Mr. G. R. Grubb, M. A., M. A. I., continued to be in charge of the Tramway during the year except for a period of two months and 21 days, when he was

on privilege leave, and Mr. King, the Engineer's Assistant, was in charge of the department during the period.

32. The pay of the Manager of the Engineer's office was improved in view of his additional work and responsibility. In consideration of the limited scope of timber transport by the Tramway, the staff of the field establishment was reduced, but their pay and prospects were improved. The reduction resulted in a saving of Rs. 97½ per mensem.

ANCHAL.

33. The salient features in the administration of the Anchal department during the year were (1) the reorganisation of the department, (2) the revision of the Anchal rates, (3) the introduction towards the close of the year of a cheaper system of postage for newspapers and magazines, under a system of registration.

The question of introducing service labels and the money order system between Travancore and Cochin was under consideration at the close of the year.

STAMPS.

34. During the year under report, the new anchal stamps, envelopes and cards bearing His Highness the Raja's likeness and the State Insignia, and a new denomination of one anna anchal stamps for purposes of registration and express anchal fees, were introduced, and the local manufacture of stamp papers was altogether discontinued.

LAW AND JUSTICE.

35. Mr. P. Cherian, B. A. & B. L., Puisne Judge of the Chief Court, whose services had been lent to the Darbar for a period of 6 months, reverted to the Travancore service on the expiry of his term, and Mr. F. J. De'Rozario of the British Judicial service was appointed Puisne Judge of the Chief Court. Mr. K. Narayana Marar, the Senior Puisne Judge, was appointed Diwan Peishkar, and Mr. T. S. Narayana Iyer, the Senior District Judge, was promoted as a Puisne Judge of the Chief Court. The staff of the Munsiffs' Courts was strengthened by the appointment of an additional clerk in each Court, and the pay of the head and second clerks in the Magistrates' Courts was raised. The temporary post of Law Reporter on Rs. 40 created during the year was ordered to be amalgamated with the ministerial establishment of the Chief Court with effect from the 2nd month of the current year on a progressive scale of pay of Rs. 40-60, and specific instructions were issued in regard to the editing and publication of Law Reports.

POLICE.

36. The posts of Superintendent of Police and Commandant of the Nair Brigade were amalgamated on a revised scale of salary of Rs. 425—750. As according to the amended Criminal Procedure Code the officer who takes part in the investigation of cases cannot conduct the prosecution of the same cases in Courts, a staff of two Prosecuting Inspectors, one for each Sessions Division, was appointed on a salary of Rs. 75—100 and Rs. 50—75. The office of the Superintendent of Police was reorganised and strengthened. The Reserve Inspector's post and the posts of two Head Constables were abolished and a Head-Quarter Inspector on Rs. 70—90, a Reserve Sub-Inspector on Rs. 35—45 and an office Sub-Inspector on Rs. 30—40 were appointed. Two new out-posts, one at Areepalam and the other at Varandarapilli, were opened.

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

37. A new Dispensary at Palapilli in the Mukundapuram taluk was opened for the benefit of the proprietors and of workmen in the rubber estates. Arrangements were made during the year for the opening of a Dispensary at Mala (a small trading centre in the Mukundapuram taluk) and of a Veterinary Dispensary at Ernakulam from the beginning of 1087.

38. Three medical scholarships of Rs. 30 each per mensem were sanctioned and granted to female pupils for a course of study in the Royapuram Medical school, in addition to the scholarship of Rs. 50 per mensem already granted to a female medical pupil studying in the Madras Medical College.

39. Improvement in the pay and prospects of the officers of the department and change of designation from 'Apothecaries and Hospital Assistants' to 'Sub-assistant Surgeons' were sanctioned during the year with effect from the beginning of 1087.

40. It was also resolved during the year to establish a Maternity Hospital at Trichur as a permanent Memorial to the late King Edward VII. The sum of Rs. 12,000 contributed by the public of the State as subscription towards "The Edward Memorial Fund" was supplemented by a liberal grant of Rs. 20,000 by His Highness' Government, and it was ordered that this sum of Rs. 32,000 should be utilised for the construction and equipment of the Edward Memorial Maternity Hospital.

SANITATION.

41. The three new Town Councils at Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur commenced regular work from the beginning of the year under report under the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085. A complete set of rules for regulating the election of members, collection of rates and taxes and the maintenance of accounts connected therewith, was issued under the Regulation. Compulsory scavenging was introduced in Tripunithura, Irinjalakuda, Kunnamkulam and Chittur, and satisfactory progress was made in private scavenging. The provisions of the Regulation relating to the sanitation and control of markets were introduced in Tripunithura, Irinjalakuda and Kunnamkulam. Compulsory vaccination was introduced in the three Municipal towns.

42. With a view to improve the sanitation of the Ernakulam town, the foreshore scheme was initiated during the year. The important features of the scheme are (1) the removal of the congested and unhealthy hamlets along the road leading from the Police station northward, (2) the acquisition of all private lands on the foreshore, (3) laying out a new road along the back-water and selling by auction all lands available between the proposed road and the old one for private occupation and (4) providing good drinking water for the town. During the year, two-thirds of the foreshore were acquired and the awards relating to the remaining portion passed. The scheme also provides for widening and deepening the Palathode and Padiathode canals and for acquiring house-sites and making grants of the same to the poor among the evicted inhabitants. Mr. A. S. F. Mody, A. M. I. C. E., was appointed Special Water Works Engineer on a salary of Rs. 550-50-650 with effect from the middle of March 1911 to investigate into the scheme for the supply of good drinking water for the towns of Ernakulam and Mattancheri. The investigation has made satisfactory progress.

DEVASWOMS.

43. The department continued to work under the scheme of reorganisation sanctioned in 1085 and completed the revision of rent and renewal work

that remained to be done in the previous year. The salient features in the administration of the department in 1086 were:

(1) Revision of rents on the old Unincorporated Devaswom lands within the State under a settlement scheme promulgated by a notification, (2) issuing of rules for the future administration of the lands so settled, (3) disposal of the arrears of renewal work and of cases of wrong registry in respect of lands in British Malabar and Travancore, (4) promulgation of a set of instructions for the future administration of the Devaswom lands situated outside the State, (5) revision of the *Pathivus* or fixed charges of all the Devaswoms and (6) separation of the endowment amounts from other funds and regulating the expenditure of the income thereof.

44. There was no material alteration in the general constitution of the department in 1086. The subordinate Devaswom staff was slightly readjusted, whereby an improved scale of pay was provided for the Kariakars, Accountants, etc., so as to secure greater efficiency, without entailing however any additional expenditure.

INSTRUCTION.

45. The most important event in the administration of the year was the passing of the Cochin Education Code, and its introduction from the date of re-opening of the several educational institutions of the State after the summer vacation. The main object of the Code is to make adequate provision for ensuring continuity of policy, and for this purpose all the rules and regulations necessary to carry it out have been embodied in the Code for the guidance and control of all the educational institutions in the State.

46. The most prominent features of the educational policy of the Darbar as formulated in the Code are the following:—

(a) Division of all educational institutions in the State into two broad classes—Vernacular and Anglo-vernacular. As a rule, village elementary schools are to be purely Vernacular, the question of their conversion in future into Anglo-vernacular schools being left in each case to be decided by the Director of Education. The object of opening purely vernacular schools being the diffusion of primary education among the masses, the instruction imparted in them is to be free to all pupils. Fees are, however, to be levied in all Anglo-vernacular schools even in the elementary classes.

(b) Revision of the curricula of the Upper and Lower Secondary and Primary schools and the laying down of a complete curricula for the Industrial and Technical school and the School Leaving Certificate course and for the Training school. These involved the introduction of Slojd in Technical schools and the teaching of Kindergarten and of object lessons in all Primary schools, and of domestic economy, hygiene and needle work in Girls' schools.

(c) Introduction of a revised system of recognition of schools, with adequate provision for preventing the opening of inefficient institutions.

(d) Introduction of new standards of examination for regulating (1) the admission of pupils from Vernacular to Anglo-vernacular schools and (2) the promotion from Primary to Lower Secondary and from Lower Secondary to Upper Secondary departments.

(e) Introduction of industrial and technical education by opening special institutions for the purpose and equipping them with a qualified staff and necessary appliances.

(f) Encouragement of education among the working classes by opening night schools for their benefit with a suitable curriculum.

(g) Introduction of a system of grants-in-aid much more liberal than any heretofore in force, under which grants are to be given (1) to provide funds for the employment of fully trained teachers in the schools under private management, (2) to make good any deficit in the total income of the school arising out of its legitimate expenditure and (3) to supplement the funds needed for the expenditure on buildings, land, furniture, equipment, etc.

(h) Introduction of a system of licensing teachers without fees with a view to secure the best men available on the teaching staff of all institutions.

(i) Improvement in the pay and prospects of teachers of all grades throughout the State involving an annual additional expenditure of nearly half a lakh of rupees.

(j) Reorganisation and equipment of the old Normal school on modern lines with a separate section for training female teachers.

(k) Institution of a new system of scholarships to enable poor deserving students of the Vernacular, Anglo-vernacular, Primary, Lower Secondary, Upper Secondary and University courses to continue their studies and go up for higher examinations. Scholarships for the encouragement of Sanskrit education also form part of the scholarship system. Technical scholarships for encouraging the study of Agriculture, Medicine, Engineering, etc., were also instituted.

(l) Introduction of a rigorous system of school discipline and management with rules for regulating admissions and transfers on well-defined principles.

(m) Opening seven new Sirkar Primary schools and a Lower Secondary school.

(n) Amalgamation of the Mar Ignatius High school, Kunnamkulam, with the local District High school.

(o) Arrangements with the Travancore Government for co-operation and joint action between the Educational departments of the two States.

INDUSTRIAL AND ECONOMIC SURVEY.

47. As observed in paragraph 47 of the report for 1085, the Darbar passed final orders on the report submitted by the Special Officer, Mr. Achyuta Menon. The report gives detailed information as to the present condition of the various industries in the State and also indicates the scope for further development. Suggestions were also made by the Special Officer as to the means by which the State could facilitate such development. Mr. Achyuta Menon has classified the existing industries of the State under the following 12 heads:—

(1) Textile industries, (2) fibre industries, (3) oils and seeds, (4) stone and building materials, (5) wood work and carpentry, (6) leather works, (7) metal industry, (8) bell-metal industry, (9) dairy products, (10) artistic industries, (11) miscellaneous and (12) wood pulp.

In passing orders on the Special Officer's report, the Darbar had in view two distinct objects: (1) The introduction gradually of a large number of technical and industrial schools in suitable centres and (2) the ascertainment of the possibilities of State aid and encouragement in regard to the improvement of the existing industries, or the starting of new ones for which there are special facilities and scope. The annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition was held with considerable success and created a general spread of industrial awakening.

48. Various important steps necessary for the encouragement and development of some of the most important industries were taken by the Darbar during the year under report. A loan of Rs. 20,000 was granted to the Pushpagiri Weaving Factory on proper security to enable the promoters of the concern to purchase up-to-date machinery. A detailed investigation by an expert was made into the possibilities of the manufacture of wood pulp from the soft wood timber and bamboos of the State Forests, and specimens of pulp from each kind of wood were prepared. A concessional grant of 1,000 acres was made to a local syndicate for the cultivation of rubber. New industrial sections were added to the Central Training school at Trichur. A Government Officer has been sent out to Europe with a State scholarship to be trained in agriculture and allied industries. A further course of training in tannery in Europe for the Darbar student was under consideration during the year.

CHAPTER V.

ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS.

I. LAND REVENUE.

THE Diwan Peishkar continued to be in charge of the Land Revenue administration including Land Records and Agriculture, Wards' Estates, Avenues and Water-Pandals, and the department of Fisheries newly constituted during the year was placed under his control as a sub-department like Agriculture.

Occupation and cultivation.

50. The total area under cultivation was 4,80,621 acres—2,03,322 under wet or paddy and 2,77,299 under dry—as against 4,79,616 acres in 1085. The increase was due to the assignment of waste and poramboke lands made during the year. An extent of 12,117 acres was under *Kole* cultivation during the year, as against 13,169 acres in 1085.

Current demand.

51. The total current demand under land revenue proper for the year was Rs. 10,48,047, as against Rs. 10,29,488 in 1085. The demand under land revenue miscellaneous rose from Rs. 74,544 in 1085 to Rs. 1,00,087. The increase was mainly due to (1) the increased revenue from fisheries on account of the introduction of the new system of control, (2) the increase in the amount of water cess on account of the irrigation of British lands from the Thembaramadakku and Kunnamkattupathy systems, (3) the increased revenue from occupied porambokes and (4) the contribution from the Devaswom department for the years 1085 and 1086 towards the cost of collection of rents on Incorporated Devaswom lands by the Land Revenue department. Besides the above, there was also a demand of Rs. 27,243 under "*Capital*" on account of the sale of the occupancy right of forest exclusions and of certain fishing stakes. Thus, the aggregate current demand under land revenue amounted to Rs. 11,75,377, of which a sum of Rs. 11,65,885 was collected and Rs. 24 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 9,468 at the close of the year, as against Rs. 5,532 in 1085. The percentage of collection to current demand was 99·2, as against 99·7 in 1085.

Collection.

Arrears.

52. The arrear demand at the beginning of the year amounted to Rs. 5,335, as against Rs. 14,676 in the previous year, of which Rs. 3,999 was collected and Rs. 916 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 420.

Total land revenue.

53. The total revenue collected under all heads of land revenue amounted to Rs. 11,69,884, as against Rs. 11,12,525 in 1085, or 99·2 per cent. of the total demand, as against 99·5 per cent. in the previous year.

Expenditure.

54. The total expenditure under land revenue amounted to Rs. 1,56,402, as against Rs. 1,67,969 in 1085.

Coercive measures.

55. The total number of coercive measures rose from 3,179 to 4,405, of which 3,814 were only demand notices and 572 distraints. The actual sale of moveables took place in 19 cases, as against 2 in the previous year. There was no case of *Nadupattom* or *Sthirapattom*.

LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE.

Maintenance of land records.

56. The work of running a traverse through the middle of the Kattuvari river on the Chittur-Coimbatore boundary and the preparation of a combined map of the boundary were completed during the year after a co-operation survey. All the Trigonometrical stations were inspected during the year, and they are in good order. The Land Records staff also attended to the re-demarcation of lands for purposes of assignment, demarcation of forest lands and forest exclusions

in the Trichur, Mukundapuram and Chittur taluks, the training of the revenue subordinates in survey work and the preparation and the printing of maps for special purposes.

Agriculture.

57. During the year the operations of the department were conducted on the same main lines as in the previous year. The activities of the department were chiefly directed to (1) a study of the agricultural conditions of different localities and investigation of insect pests, (2) the management of the Government Farm and public gardens, (3) the inspection of avenues, (4) the imparting of advice to ryots on topics of agriculture, (5) the holding of the Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition and Cattle Show, (6) the publication of agricultural bulletins and (7) the organisation of agricultural associations. The operations of the Agricultural Farm at Viyyur were further extended during the year by bringing in a larger area under cultivation than in 1085. Experiments were made in the cultivation of different varieties of grain, vegetables and fruit trees. Manurial experiments were conducted on two different varieties of paddy. During his tours the Superintendent of Agriculture gave detailed instructions to many agriculturists on the improvement of seeds by selection, etc., the conservation of cattle manure and the preparation of other manures, the use of improved implements, the effects of deep ploughing, etc. Notes on different subjects in colloquial Malayalam were also published in the Gazette. With a view to improve the local breed of cattle, two bulls of the Kangayam breed were purchased towards the close of the year. To effect substantial improvement in cattle breeding and poultry rearing, the Darbar have since sanctioned the appointment of a specialist who has had his training in the Agricultural Institute at Pusa. Arrangements are being made for adequate water supply in the Farm by means of well-boring operations. A purely non-official association has been started in Trichur with the object of devising means for the improvement of *Kole* cultivation. The total expenditure on the Farm came to Rs. 7,983, as against Rs. 7,307 in 1085.

Agricultural loans.

58. The season and rainfall were slightly unfavourable to the agriculturists, owing to the out-break of the monsoon earlier than usual and the heavy showers of rain at the beginning. The whole of the budget allotment of Rs. 10,000 under agricultural loans was advanced during the year, as against Rs. 9,450 in 1085.

FISHERIES.

Operations of the department.

59. The Fishery department, organised during the year under the control of the Diwan Peishkar, attended to the following items of work :—

(1) The classification and registration of fishing stakes and Chinese nets, (2) the issue of licenses to stake-holders, etc., (3) the planting of caution posts at each end of the stake-sites to prevent accidents to navigation, (4) the preparation of accurate maps showing the position of stakes and nets, (5) the preparation of necessary holding registers and (6) the assignment of new areas for fishing.

Licenses.

60. 1,042 licenses were issued for fishing stakes and 270 for Chinese nets. The total number of stakes registered during the year was 2,721 and that of Chinese nets was 315. The demand on stakes and nets according to the Settlement amounts to Rs. 5,813, against a revenue of Rs. 1,068 according to the old accounts.

Demand, collection and balance.

61. Five new stake sites were sold in auction for Rs. 7,397. The total demand on the back-water fisheries alone for the year amounted to Rs. 13,222, of which Rs. 9,452 was collected leaving a balance of Rs. 3,770. The work of preparing maps and the planting of caution posts are in progress.

WARDS' ESTATES.

Restoration of Estates.

62. The Estates of Kavalapara and Punnathur, which were under the Sirkar management, were restored to the respective owners soon after the minors attained

majority, the former at the beginning of the first half, and the latter at the beginning of the second half, of the year.

AVENUES.

63. The avenues within the town limits of Ernakulam and Trichur were handed over to the respective Town Councils. The chief items of work attended to by the avenue staff were (1) the maintenance of the saplings planted in 1084 and 1085 and (2) the filling up of gaps. The nursery in the Agricultural Farm continued to supply seedlings. The total revenue derived from the avenues was Rs. 4,150, as against Rs. 3,281 in 1085, and the total expenditure was Rs. 2,416, as against Rs. 2,511 in the previous year.

General remarks.

64. The salient features in the administration of Land Revenue were (1) an increase in the area under cultivation, (2) an increase in the current demand, (3) a general improvement in the maintenance of revenue accounts and the work of the revenue subordinates and (4) the organisation of a new department of Fisheries.

II. SALT AND ABKARI.

SALT.

65. Salt is supplied from Bombay by a contractor and warehoused in the Sirkar depôt at Malipuram. The old contract in regard to the supply of salt having proved disadvantageous to the Darbar, the agreement was revised, the details of which will be found in chapter IV of the report. The contractor delivered 2,29,297 maunds of salt out of the contracted quantity of 2,40,000,

Sale of salt.

and full duty was levied as usual on the quantity short-delivered. The total quantity of salt at the disposal of the Darbar, including the balance at the end of the previous year with the slight excess found in the godowns, was 2,91,398 maunds, of which 2,37,510 maunds were sold during the year. There was also a wastage of 73 maunds. The consumption per head of population was 21·28 lb., as against 23·52 lb. in the previous year. The apparent decrease in consumption is due to the fact that the calculation has been based on the figures of the recent Census (March 1911). The value of salt sold during the year amounted to Rs. 3,69,590, as against Rs. 3,60,245 in 1085.

Fish-curing yard.

66. The fish-curing yard referred to in paragraph 65 of the report for 1085 was opened during the year.

Breaches of salt law.

67. Seven cases of salt offences were reported, of which four were disposed of in the year, as against 20 cases reported and disposed of in the previous year.

ABKARI.

Current demand

68. The year under report was the last one of the triennial lease commencing from 1084. Of the total demand of Rs. 2,09,218, a sum of Rs. 1,93,633 was collected during the year. Of the balance, a sum of Rs. 14,212 was also collected at the beginning of the current year leaving Rs. 1,373 in arrears. 25 foreign liquor licenses and 8 tavern licenses were issued during the year, as against 24 and 7 respectively in the previous year, and the fee collections amounted to Rs. 2,996, as against Rs. 1,855 in 1085. Licenses for the tapping of trees for jaggery continued to be issued under the existing rules, the total number of trees licensed being 30,277, as against 31,202 in 1085, and the fees realised being Rs. 9,614, as against Rs. 9,816 in the previous year. The number of arrack and toddy shops in the Trichur taluk remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 73 and 80 respectively. In the three northern taluks of Trichur, Talapilli and Chittur, 27,005 gallons of 20° U. P. and 608 gallons of 30° U. P. arrack were sold during the year.

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69. Including the 20 cases pending at the end of 1085, there were 758 cases under the Abkari Regulation for disposal, of which all but 16 were disposed of in the year. The number of cases for disposal and the number disposed of in 1085 were 745 and 725 respectively. Breaches of abkari law.

TOBACCO.

70. The system of selling tobacco shops in auction continued in the year. 943 shops (39 A class and 904 B class shops) were sold in 1086, for a rental of Rs. 1,36,421, as against 887 shops and a rental of Rs. 1,57,229 in 1085. Of the total rental of Rs. 1,36,421, a sum of Rs. 1,35,467 was collected, and Rs. 10 written off, leaving a balance of Rs. 944, due to the default of certain B class shops. Revenue.

71. Including the one case pending at the end of the previous year, there were 166 offences under the Tobacco Regulation, of which all but one were disposed of. The number of cases for disposal and that disposed of in 1085, were 205 and 204 respectively. Breaches of tobacco law.

OPIUM AND GANJA.

72. The year under report was the second one of the biennial lease commencing from 1085, the annual rental being Rs. 19,000, the whole of which was collected in the year. 1,457 seers of opium and 758 seers of ganja were sold during the year, as against 1,378 seers of opium and 898 seers of ganja in 1085. 115 cases were reported during the year under the Opium Regulation, of which 114 ended in conviction and one in acquittal. Revenue. Breaches of opium law.

73. The gross receipts, expenditure and net revenue of the department during the year were Rs. 9,78,385, Rs. 1,69,917 and Rs. 8,08,468, as against Rs. 8,58,020, Rs. 1,65,567 and Rs. 6,92,453 respectively in 1085. Financial results of Excise administration.

74. The rules passed in 1085 in consultation with the Travancore Darbar to remove certain restrictions and to afford facilities for the transport of liquor, opium, ganja, salt, tobacco and other dutiable articles from one part of Cochin to another through intervening Travancore territory and *vice versa* worked smoothly during the year. General remarks.

III. FORESTS AND TRAMWAY.

FORESTS.

AREA.

75. The forest area continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 605 square miles, and the number of blocks finally notified as reserved forests increased by one, *i. e.*, 113 blocks. The five blocks that remained to be settled at the end of 1085 were taken up for settlement during the year. The work was in progress when the year closed. The permanent demarcation of the boundaries of the reserved forests with stone field-marks, so as to separate the exclusions from the reserved forests, was completed during the year. Arrangements were also made with the British Government for a topographical survey of the State forests by the Government of India Survey Party. The work has been started and is in progress. Reservation of forests.

76. During the year, nine new coupes were selected and proposed to be worked—five in Orukomban, one in Kodasseri, one in Paravattani and two in Nemmara. The C1 coupe in the Orukomban Working Circle and the Vilakkumukku, Veloopadam and the Pathayapara coupes in the Kodasseri Range opened in 1085, in which the marking of trees was completed, remained unworked during the year for want of suitable offers. The other coupes opened in the previous year were worked systematically. The coupes in the Orukomban were as usual reserved for departmental collection and transport by the Tramway. The forests of the State were worked under the system of selection felling by extraction of timber of specified girths, the trees being marked by the department beforehand. Selection and working of coupes.

Working plans.

No new working plans were drawn up during the year. But the question of the future working of the Parambikulam forests, with a view to ensure a continuous supply of timber for transport by the Tramway so as to render the latter a permanent paying concern, engaged the attention of the Darbar. Finding that the yield of the Orukomban Working Circle teak areas was over-estimated in the old working plan of the Parambikulam valley, and having regard to the indefiniteness in the data already furnished regarding the yield of these forests, an enumeration survey of all teak areas in them was ordered during the year, and on the report received, instructions were issued to the Conservator regarding the future working of these forests.

Reconnoitering work.

Communications.

77. The most important means of communication is the Forest Tramway, particulars of which are given in a separate section.

Forest crime.

78. 186 cases were reported during the year, as against 173 in the previous year and 158 in 1084. There were also 103 cases pending at the beginning of the year, thus making a total of 289 cases for disposal during the year. Of these, 78 were compounded, 64 disposed of by the Magistrates (47 ending in conviction and 17 in acquittal), seven entered in the block register and 63 dropped or otherwise disposed of, leaving a balance of 77 cases at the end of the year (three pending with the Magistrates and 74 pending departmental enquiry and action).

79. The rules framed under the several sections of the Forest Regulation continued to work satisfactorily without any hardship to the people in general and the ryots in particular.

Protection from fire.

80. No serious damage was caused by forest fires during the year. The timber depots and the buildings at Parambikulam were fire-traced departmentally at a cost of Rs. 868.

Sylviculture.

Artificial reproduction.

81. Natural regeneration of teak is found to be satisfactory in the Kannimari forests of the Chittur kanam, in the Paravattani and Machad forests and in the Malayattur, Padhearam, Melur and Kodasseri villages. Nine nursery beds were sown with teak seeds in Orukomban and the transplanting of the plants in these beds was in progress. About three acres of lands in the Kannimari forests were also dibbled with teak seeds. The general condition of the plants in the Palapilli and the Chettikulam teak plantations and of the growing stock in the Chittur kanam is satisfactory. Selection fellings and improvement fellings were carried on in the Orukomban Working Circle and in the Kannimari forests of the Chittur kanam and fellings under the system of coppice with standards were effected in the fuel coupes of Machad and Paravattani.

Coffee.

82. The total area under coffee cultivation on the Nelliampathies was 3,053 acres (2,838 acres under mature and 215 acres under immature plants), as against 3,318·50 acres in the previous year. Cultivation on about 333·50 acres was abandoned during the year and 68 acres of land were newly brought under cultivation. The total yield in all the estates was 4,71,229 lb. (3,016 bushels of cherry and 14,890¾ bushels of parchment), or an average of 166 lb. per acre of mature plants, as against 308 lb. in 1085. The number of persons permanently employed was 43, as against 57 in the previous year and the number of temporary hands was 724, as against 791 in 1085. The amount of quit-rent due from the estates was Rs. 15,346, of which Rs. 12,275 was collected.

Rubber.

83. Four new grants of lands covering in all an extent of 3,150 acres were made during the year for rubber cultivation. These together with the grants made in the previous years raise the total extent of forest lands assigned for rubber cultivation till the end of the year to 10,429·35 acres, of which 4,786·67 acres were fully planted up. The surveying and mapping of the several assignments of lands made in the previous years were all completed. The survey of the new grants will be taken up during the current year. The growth of the rubber plants

in all the estates is reported to be exceptionally good and the yield very encouraging and satisfactory.

Privileges to ryots.

84. The concessions allowed to the people by the rules framed under the Forest Regulation, in the matter of grazing cattle, free removal of head loads of dry fuel, split bamboos, thorns, manure leaves and other produce for domestic and agricultural purposes were continued during the year.

Sirkar elephants.

85. There were 16 elephants at the beginning of the year, including the one belonging to the Cranganur Devaswom in charge of the department. One of these was sold away and another died during the year. Five new captures were made during the year by means of departmental operations in Kodasseri and Palapilli, of which one died in the pit itself. The total number of elephants in charge of the department at the end of the year was therefore 18. An expenditure of Rs. 427 was incurred for digging new pits and repairing old ones in Kodasseri and Palapilli and for patrolling them. All the four new captures were trained during the year at a cost of Rs. 1,082.

Gross yield and out-turn.

86. 8,550 candies of teak, 309 of blackwood, 24,736 of other species and 14,999 tons of firewood were removed by Sirkar agency; 3,354 candies of teak, 413 of blackwood, 32,343 of other species, 1,93,365 bamboos and firewood valued at Rs. 8,162 were removed by purchasers and consumers; and produce valued at Rs. 1,006 was confiscated.

Disposal.

The disposal of the produce removed by Sirkar agency was 14,411 candies of teak, 566 of blackwood, 17,923 of other species and 14,999 tons of firewood. The disposal of the produce otherwise removed was the same as the yield. Besides the above, standing trees to the value of Rs. 7,406 were sold for lump sums from the lands leased out for rubber cultivation. There is an appreciable increase in the removal of teak and other species by consumers and purchasers due to the working of the Chikkalayi, Kurusumudi and Arattukadavu coupes under seigniorage contract. There was decrease in the yield and disposal of firewood, which was due to the limited supply made to the Railway Company and to the Tramway department.

Balance in stock.

The stock of felled and collected timber lying at the end of the year in the several depots was 14,964 candies, of which 3,610 candies were of teak, 333 of black wood and 11,021 of junglewood.

Agency arrangements.

87. Messrs. Aspinwall & Co., Ltd., continued to be the agents of the Sirkar for the sale of teak and certain species of junglewood according to the revised agreement entered into with them with effect from 1st April 1909. 1,065 candies of teak in log form, 1,21,078 c.ft. and 1,491 tons of converted teak materials, including slabs and fuel, 4,080 candies and 1,015 c.ft. of junglewood logs and scantlings were sold during the year and the net value realised including commission payable to the agents was Rs. 2,96,220. The figures for the previous year were 5,412 candies of teak logs, 1,23,578 c.ft. and 1,313 tons of converted teak materials including slabs and fuel, 5,047 candies of junglewood and Rs. 3,99,567 respectively. The total amount of revenue under sales conducted by the agents came to Rs. 3,43,919, as against Rs. 4,46,602 in 1085.

Financial.

88. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 8,12,364 and Rs. 3,47,575, as against Rs. 7,47,358 and Rs. 3,55,351 respectively in 1085, and as against the revised estimates of Rs. 8,28,500 and Rs. 3,94,300 for the year. The increase in the receipts of the year as compared with those of 1085 was due to (1) the working on a larger scale of the seigniorage coupes during the year and (2) the part payments of purchase money made by the lessees of the new grants for rubber cultivation sanctioned during the year. The revenue is however below the revised estimate by Rs. 16,136. This was due to the non-delivery of elavu logs at the close of the year to Messrs. Aspinwall & Co. Ltd., by the collection contractor. The expenditure, which includes the cost of the Anchal offices on the Tramway and half the cost of the Tramway hospitals, is less than that of 1085 by Rs. 7,776, and less than the revised estimate by Rs. 46,725. This great variation between the actual expenditure and the revised budget allotment

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was mainly due to the fact that no payments had to be made for the extraction of elavu timber, for the collections proposed to be made in D_5 and D_6 coupes and for the construction of a kraal at Kuriarkutti, as anticipated. The net revenue of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 4,64,789. Against this has to be set off a sum of Rs. 1,35,975 on account of the maintenance charges of the Forest Tramway for the year, which is debitable to the Forest department. The actual net forest revenue therefore was Rs. 3,28,814, as against Rs. 2,71,509 in 1085.

TRAMWAY.

Permanent way.

89. The total length of the line opened up for traffic at the beginning of the year including the double lines on the inclines was 51 miles and 31·4 chains. A length of 39 chains was added during the year. The total length of the line coupled and opened up for traffic at the end of the year including the double lines was 52 miles and 18·4 chains. The extension of the Tram-line up to the Chennar river sanctioned in 1085 was completed during the year at a cost of Rs. 17,792 and the new line opened up for traffic. Eight new sidings covering a length of 24½ chains were put up in the year under report for loading operations. There

Rolling stock.

were eight engines, of which seven were running during the year and one was under repairs. 70½ pairs of trucks were available for timber transport throughout the year. There was no serious accident during the year.

Traffic and total transport.

90. The whole line is divided into three sections for purposes of traffic. Two trains were run daily in each of the sections. The number of traffic days was 332, and 2,115 trains were run in all the sections. The total quantity of timber transported by the Tramway during the year was 21,506 candies, as against 29,376 in 1085 and 23,522 in 1084. In addition to timber, the Tramway also transported 9,145 tons of fuel, besides other forest produce, such as canes, odas and sleepers as in previous years. The decrease in the out-put by the Tramway was due to the curtailment in the supply of timber for transport, which was limited to a maximum of 50 candies per day in the case of teak.

Buildings.

91. The extension of the Chalakudi workshop was completed during the year. The construction of staff quarters in the 2nd section at Kavalai was in progress. Improvements were effected to most of the existing buildings, and

Bridges.

they were all repaired and properly maintained. One bridge was re-constructed during the year. Improvements and repairs were effected to nine bridges and petty repairs were executed to all the other bridges and culverts in the four sections.

Telephone.

The installation of telephone was completed during the year. It extends over a distance of 48 miles along the Tramway. The telephone is working satisfactorily.

Expenditure.

92. The expenditure of the department for the year amounted to Rs. 1,53,877—Rs. 17,902 under 'capital' and Rs. 1,35,975 under 'maintenance',—as against Rs. 1,86,493—Rs. 65,965 under 'capital' and Rs. 1,20,528 under 'maintenance'—in 1085. No capital works on a large scale were undertaken during the year, and this accounts for the decrease in expenditure as compared with that of 1085.

IV. MISCELLANEOUS REVENUE.

ANCHAL.

Anchal offices and letter boxes.

93. The number of Anchal offices and letter boxes at the close of the year remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 43 and 84 respectively. The length of the anchal line was the same as in 1085, *viz.*, 301 miles. The number of articles carried by anchal during the year was 11,80,127, as against 11,16,822 in the previous year. Of these, 6,15,890 were Sirkar and 5,64,237 private articles, as against 6,30,443 and 4,86,379 respectively in 1085. During the year, the Dead Letter office received 4,032 articles, as against 3,580 in the previous year, and all of them were disposed of.

94. The receipts and expenditure of the department during the year were Rs. 17,325 and Rs. 29,912, as against Rs. 12,511 and Rs. 18,332 respectively in the previous year. The increase in receipts was due to the increased sale of stamps according to the revised anchal rates. The official covers of the State departments carried and delivered through anchal free of cost as usual would have, if charged, brought in to the department a revenue of Rs. 33,113. The cost per official article was 3·9 pies, as against 1·75 pies in the previous year. This increase in cost was due to the decrease in the number of Sirkar articles carried and the payment of Rs. 7,357 to the South Indian Railway Company on account of the haulagecharges of the Railway Mail Vans for three previous years.

RAILWAY.

Receipts.

95. The Cochin State Railway was worked during the year by the South Indian Railway Company according to the terms of the agreement entered into by the Darbar with the Company as referred to in paragraph 96 of the Administration Report for 1085. The gross earnings of the Railway during the year 1910 amounted to Rs. 5,62,461. Deducting from this an expenditure of Rs. 3,06,941 on account of working charges, the net receipts amounted to Rs. 2,55,520 according to the agreement, which represent 45·4 per cent. of the gross receipts. The net earnings give a return of 3·66 per cent. for the year 1910 on the total capital outlay of Rs. 69,79,918.

Capital expenditure.

96. The total expenditure on the Railway during the year was Rs. 3,22,779 —Rs. 3,06,941 on account of working charges and Rs. 15,838 on account of capital expenditure. The credit for the year 1086 shows a net return of 3·7 per cent. on the capital outlay.

97. The following statement exhibits the net earnings on account of the Railway and the percentage thereof on the capital expenditure during the past 5 years:—

Year	Capital expenditure	Net earnings	Percentage on booked capital	Remarks
1906 ...	68,59,349	1,55,689	2·27	
1907 ...	69,34,602	1,35,751	1·95	
1908 ...	69,74,562	2,15,143	3·08	
1909 ...	69,80,038	2,60,923	3·73	
1910 ...	69,79,918	2,55,520	3·66	

MARINE.

98. At the Sirkar Port of Malipuram, 48 steamers and 96 native crafts entered and cleared during the year, as against 36 and 100 respectively in 1085, the aggregate tonnage being 1,38,878, as against 95,405 in the previous year. A sum of Rs. 14,218 was collected as port dues, as against Rs. 10,291 in 1085.

STAMPS.

99. The local manufacture of stamps was discontinued during the year, and the contract for the supply of all kinds of stamps was given to Messrs. John Dickinson & Co., London. The number of ex-officio and licensed vendors was 7 and 67 respectively. The receipts of the department amounted to Rs. 4,31,772 and the expenditure to Rs. 28,367, as against Rs. 3,93,776 and Rs. 20,524 respectively in the previous year.

CUSTOMS.

100. As observed in para 100 of the last year's report, an application had been made to the Madras Government for recovering the difference between the guaranteed amount and the moiety of the net customs revenue realised on exports

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and imports at British Cochin under the Interportal Trade Convention. The Darbar accordingly received Rs. 39,604 on account of additional compensation for the official years 1908-09 and 1909-10. A sum of Rs. 2,10,594 being the moiety of the net customs collection at British Cochin was also received from the British Government for the year 1910-11. The total revenue under "Customs" for the year was therefore Rs. 2,50,198, as against Rs. 1,10,500 in 1085.

V. JUDICIAL DEPARTMENTS.

POLICE.

Strength.

101. The sanctioned strength of 63 officers and 477 men was maintained throughout the year. 57 officers and 473 men were engaged in purely executive functions, the ratio of effective police to population and area being 1 to 1,732 persons and 1 to 2·56 square miles, as against 1 to 1,841 persons and 1 to 2·58 square miles in the previous year.

Education.

Literacy was insisted upon as an essential qualification for enlistment in the force so that every one in the force is able to read and write.

Armed reserve police.

The strength of the Reserve Police was 9 officers, 56 men and a bugler.

Punishments.

The total number of departmental punishments rose from 416 in the previous year to 446. Of these, 3, 391, 22, 26 and 4 were fines, black-marks, degradations, suspensions and dismissals, as against 9, 287, 47, 64 and 9 respectively in 1085. Two Sub-Inspectors were degraded, one suspended and one dismissed during the year.

Rewards.

Good service promotions were given to four persons and red-marks to 172, as against 3 and 142 respectively in the previous year. 71 persons received money rewards from the State and 5 from private parties, as against 73 and 1 respectively in 1085.

Prosecution.

Including the three cases pending trial at the close of the previous year, there were 20 cases of criminal prosecution of Police officers, as against 27 in the previous year, of which one was instituted departmentally and the rest by private parties. Of these, one was for wrongful restraint and torture, 4 for assault, 11 for simple hurt, 2 for the use of criminal force and intimidation, one for unnatural offence and one for allowing the escape of a prisoner from custody. All except one of these ended either in discharge or acquittal. eight prisoners, as against five in 1085, escaped from Police custody, but they were all recaptured.

Escapes and recaptures.

102. The total number of cases under the Penal Code and local and special laws registered during the year was 1,529, as against 1,758 in 1085. Including the 24 cases pending at the close of 1085, the total number of cases for investigation was 1,553, of which 893 were cognisable, 141 non-cognisable and 519 were under local and special laws. Of the 1,553 cases for investigation, 1,542 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 11 cases pending investigation at the end of the year, the percentage of disposal being 99·29, as against 98·69 in the previous year.

CRIME.

Percentage of conviction.

Of the 1,304 cases charged (including the 60 cases pending from 1085) 1,095 ended in conviction, 136 in discharge, 17 entered in the block register and the remaining 56 cases were pending trial in Courts at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction to charged cases was 88·2, as against 81·03 in 1085. The average duration of charged and referred cases under the Penal Code was 15·09 and 31·02 days, as against 18·47 and 29·98 days respectively in the preceding year. The total number of grave crimes for detection was 463, of which 445 were cases reported during the year, as against 504 in the preceding year. The number of murders and culpable homicide reported during the year was 3 and 1 respectively. There was reduction in the number of grave crimes reported during the year under all heads. The percentage of detection was 71, as against 45 in the previous year. Inclusive of the 18 cases pending from 1085, the Police investigated 463 cases of grave crimes, of which 334, or 72·14 per cent. were charged, as against 62·45 per cent. in the previous year. The Magistrates had 357 cases for disposal including the 23 cases pending from 1085, of which 272 ended in conviction, 58 in discharge, and 26 were pending, the percentage of conviction

being 76·19, as against 78·59 in the previous year. 10 cases were referred by the Police as wilfully and maliciously false, and 80 were referred as mistake of fact or of law. The complainants in 4 of these 10 cases were prosecuted, of whom one was convicted, one discharged and two were awaiting trial. The total loss of property involved in cases reported by the Police during the year was Rs. 19,262, of which Rs. 10,967 worth of property, or 56·93 per cent. was recovered, as against 50·23 per cent. in the previous year. The property concerned in charged cases was worth Rs. 14,438, of which, property worth Rs. 9,400, or 65·10 per cent. was recovered, as against 70·90 per cent. in 1085. Including the 14 persons awaiting trial at the end of the last year, 57 persons, or 6 more than in 1085, were put up before the District Magistrate under the security sections, of whom 19 were ordered to furnish security, 16 were discharged, 17 were awaiting trial, the cases against the remaining 5 being dropped, as against 7, 30, 14 and 7 respectively in the previous year. The number of finger impression slips received for record during the year was 384, which together with 2,008 slips already on record, made a total of 2,392, all of which were properly indexed. 50 slips were received for search during the year, as against 27 in the previous year.

False crimes.

Recovery of property.

Prevention.

Finger-print bureau.

103. For the exchange of intelligence between the State, Travancore and British Police, periodical meetings of Inspectors, Sub-Inspectors and Station House officers and constables on beat duty were effected.

Co-operation with British and Travancore Police.

104. The total expenditure of the Police department was Rs. 86,557, as against Rs. 86,719 in the previous year. The average cost of a police man was Rs. 159·7, as against Rs. 166·9 in the previous year, and the net cost per head of population was Re. 0-1-6·7, as against Re. 0-1-9·3 in 1085.

Expenditure.

105. The relations between the State Police and those of the frontier stations in British and Travancore territories continued to be satisfactory. There was steady improvement in the work of the police during the year as disclosed by the statistics of investigation, detection of crimes and recovery of property.

General remarks.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

106. The Courts that exercised original jurisdiction in the year under report were two 3rd class Magistrates' Courts, seven 2nd class Magistrates' Courts, one 1st class Magistrate's Court and two Sessions Courts. The Courts that exercised appellate and revisional powers were the District Magistrate's Court, the two Sessions Courts and the Chief Court.

Number of Courts.

MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

107. Including arrears, the Magistrates had for disposal 3,849 cases in the year, of which 3,784 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 65 cases at the end of the year, as against 3,777, 3,726 and 51 respectively in the previous year. The total number of persons brought to trial before the Magistrates (including the 196 persons awaiting trial at the commencement of the year, and excluding those died, escaped or transferred) was 6,664, as against 6,181 in the previous year. Of these, 2,594 persons were convicted, 3,747 were discharged or acquitted, and 89 were committed or referred to higher Courts and the remaining 234 persons were awaiting trial at the end of the year. The percentage of conviction fell from 43·14 in the previous year to 40·34 in the year under report. In 36 cases, complainants were ordered to pay compensation to 88 persons under section 226 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the 3,784 cases disposed of by the Magistrates, 2,329, or 61·54 per cent. related to offences under the Penal Code and 1,469, or 38·82 per cent. to offences under local and special laws, as against 62·2 per cent. and 37·8 per cent. respectively in the previous year. Of the 2,594 persons convicted, 468 were sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment, 56 to simple imprisonment, 30 to fine with imprisonment, 1,963 to fine alone, 5 to whipping in addition to other punishments and 72 to whipping in lieu of other punishments, as against 578, 57, 19, 1,864, 9 and 55 respectively in the previous year. Of the 72 persons sentenced to whipping in lieu of other punishments, 22 were juveniles, as against 20 in 1085.

File and disposal.

Offences dealt with.

Nature of sentences.

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Fines. The total fines imposed by the Magistrates during the year amounted to Rs. 21,210 which, together with Rs. 829 outstanding realisation at the beginning of the year, made a total of Rs. 22,039 for collection, of which Rs. 20,000 was realised during the year, Rs. 732 written off, and Rs. 404 refunded on appeal. 23·3 per cent. of the appealable decisions of the 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates were appealed against, corresponding to 24·6 per cent. in 1085. Of these, the appeals in 46·37 per cent. were allowed, as against 38·6 per cent. in 1085. 91·5 per cent. of the appealable orders of the District Magistrate were appealed against, as against 72·3 per cent. in 1085. The percentage of confirmation of decisions of the District Magistrate appealed against was 53·5, as against 67·6 in the previous year.

Quality of work as tested by appeals.

Duration of trials. The average duration of cases disposed of by the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class Magistrates was 73·5, 8·27 and 5·4 days, as against 34·7, 8, and 7·2 days respectively in the previous year.

Witnesses. 7,455 witnesses, or 363 more than in 1085 were examined by the Magistrates. No witness was detained for more than three days in any of the Courts.

Prevention. Inclusive of 13 cases pending at the close of 1085, there were 156 cases affecting 215 persons for disposal under the preventive sections of the Code of Criminal Procedure, as against 147 and 226 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 17 related to proceedings against witnesses, 50 to furnishing security to keep the peace or to be of good behaviour, 31 to nuisance, 7 to disputes concerning possession of immoveable property, 36 to frivolous or vexatious accusations, 4 to maintenance and 11 to forfeiture of bail. 50 persons were involved in the 50 cases relating to furnishing security for keeping the peace or for good behaviour, of whom 23 were discharged, 19 convicted and 8 were awaiting trial at the close of the year. The percentage of conviction rose from 15·8 in 1085 to 45·2.

SESSIONS COURTS.

File and disposal. 108. In the Sessions Courts, 25 cases, or 5 more than in 1085 were filed during the year, of which all but one were disposed of. The average duration of

Duration of trials. trials in the Anjikaimal Sessions Court rose from 20·6 days in the previous year to 38, while in the Trichur Sessions Court it fell from 7 in 1085 to 6·4 days in the year. The increase in the former Court is attributed to the circumstance that in one of the Sessions cases, two of the accused claimed to be tried as European British subjects and also to the fact that in another case a revision petition was preferred to the Chief Court against the order of committal, and the trial of the case could not be proceeded with before the order of the Chief Court was received.

Witnesses. The Sessions Courts examined 238 witnesses, or 21 more than in the previous year, of whom 14 were detained beyond three days by the Anjikaimal Sessions Judge, as against 41 in 1085.

APPELLATE WORK.

District Magistrate's Court. 109. The District Magistrate had for disposal 323 appeals, of which 313 were disposed of, as against 388 and 387 respectively in the previous year. The cases of 552 persons were disposed of, rejecting appeals in the case of 70 persons, confirming sentence or order in the case of 256, modifying sentence or order in the case of 85 and reversing it in the case of 124 persons. In the case of the remaining 17 persons, further enquiry was ordered. The average duration of appeals disposed

Sessions Courts of was 23·7 days, as against 17 days in the preceding year. 27 appeals involving 56 persons were received by the Sessions Judges in the year, as against 17 involving 34 persons in 1085, and all but two were disposed of. The sentence or order was confirmed in the case of 30 persons, rejected in the case of two and reversed in the case of 24 persons. The average duration of appeals disposed of during the year was 22·35 days in the Anjikaimal and 14 days in the Trichur Sessions Courts,

The Chief Court. as against 27·8 and 19·28 days respectively in the previous year. The Chief Court had 12 appeals for disposal and all of them were disposed of, as against 17 and 16 in the previous year. 18 persons were concerned in the 12 appeals disposed of. Of these, the sentences passed on 9 were confirmed, those on 6 modified and those on 3 reversed. The average duration of appeals was 28 days, as against 25·5 days in 1085.

CHAP. V.

Inspection.

110. The District Magistrate inspected all the subordinate Courts during the year. One of the Judges of the Chief Court inspected the two Sessions Courts and the District Magistrate's Court.

Expenditure.

111. The expenditure under Criminal Justice amounted to Rs. 40,752, or Rs. 929 more than in the previous year.

General remarks.

112. The work of the subordinate Magistracy continued to be satisfactory.

JAILS.

Number of prisons.

113. The number of prisons in the State remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, seven—the Central Jail at Ernakulam and the six Sub-Jails.

THE CENTRAL JAIL.

Population.

114. At the beginning of the year, the population in the Central Jail consisted of 127 convicts, 1 under-trial and 8 civil prisoners. The number of convicts, under-trials and civil prisoners admitted during the year was 462, 94 and 53 respectively. Of these 425 convicts, 89 under-trials and 54 civil prisoners were discharged during the year, thus leaving 164 convicts, 6 under-trials and 7 civil prisoners at the end of the year. 589 convicts passed through the Central Jail or remained in it during the year, as against 530 in the preceding year, the average daily number being 114·49, as against 120·8 in 1085. Of the total number of convicts, 9 were undergoing rigorous imprisonment for life, 4 rigorous imprisonment for more than 7 years, 64 rigorous imprisonment for more than one year, 13 rigorous imprisonment for more than six months, 459 rigorous imprisonment for less than 6 months and 40 were undergoing simple imprisonment. There were 72 reconvicted prisoners who were classed as habituals, as against 96 in the previous year. The convicts were, as usual, supplied with clothing manufactured in the Central Jail, but the convict warders were supplied with uniforms obtained from outside. The system of dieting remained the same as in the previous year.

Clothing and feeding.

Health of prisoners.

115. The number of prisoners treated in the Jail Hospital was 652, as against 427 in 1085. Of these, 41 were treated as in-patients and 611 as out-patients, as against 42 and 385 respectively in 1085. There were three deaths, as against eight in 1085. All admissions were vaccinated in the year, as against 428 in 1085, and of these, 236 cases were successful. The average weight of prisoners on admission and on discharge was 102·62 lb. and 108·15 lb. as against 101·19 lb. and 107·99 lb. respectively in 1085.

Jail industry.

116. The daily average number of convicts told off for work during the year was 108·31, as against 116·3 in 1085. The chief industries carried on in the Jail during the year were manufacture of coir fibre, weaving and extraction of gingely oil. A few minor industries such as cotton fabrics, blacksmiths' work, basket-weaving, pottery, carpentry, etc., were also carried on on a small scale. The sale proceeds of Jail manufacture and miscellaneous items amounted to Rs. 4,571, as against Rs. 4,623 in 1085. The cost of raw materials purchased was Rs. 3,135, as against Rs. 2,843 in 1085. The net profit was thus Rs. 1,436, as against Rs. 1,780 in the previous year.

Financial.

117. The expenditure on account of the Central Jail during the year was Rs. 17,510, or Rs. 87 less than in the previous year. The gross expenditure per head of convict was Rs. 146, as against Rs. 131 in the previous year, and the net expenditure was Rs. 107, as against Rs. 93 in 1085.

SUB-JAILS.

118. As in previous years, the Sub-Jails were under the immediate charge of the Sub-Magistrates of the several stations, subject to the control of the District Magistrate. At the beginning of the year, there were 21 prisoners in all the Sub-Jails together, and there were 748 new admissions and 759 discharges, leaving 10 at the end of the year. The total cost of the Sub-Jails was Rs.1,688, as against Rs. 2,504 in the previous year. The cost of dieting was 2 annas 10 pies per head as in 1085.

General remarks.

119. The Jail rules framed in 1083 continued to work satisfactorily. The removal of the Central Jail to Trichur was sanctioned during the year.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Tribunals.

120. The number of Courts that exercised original jurisdiction was the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, six Munsiffs' Courts and two District Courts. Appellate jurisdiction continued to be exercised by the two District Courts and the Chief Court.

Litigation.

121. The total number of suits instituted and appeals filed in the year was 9,007 and 922, as against 8,763 and 974 respectively in the previous year. The total number of suits and appeals disposed of during the year was 9,030 and 956, as against 8,717 and 858 respectively in 1085.

ORIGINAL LITIGATION, Munsiffs' Courts.

122. The Munsiffs began the year with 482 cases, received 8,723 and disposed of 8,704, leaving 501 cases pending disposal at the end of the year. Of these, 501 cases, 1 case was more than one year old, 62 were over six months and 438 below that period, as against 1, 76 and 405 respectively in the previous year.

District Courts.

The District Judges began the year with 208 original cases, received 284 cases, disposed of 326 and ended with a balance of 166 cases, as against 218, 342, 352 and 208 respectively in the previous year. Of the 166 cases pending, 2 were over two years old, 19 over one year, 54 over 6 months, and the remaining 91 cases were below that period, as against nil, 23, 79 and 106 respectively in 1085.

Contested suits.

The Munsiffs and the District Judges disposed of 2,522 and 240 contested suits, as against 2,479 and 271 respectively in 1085. The average duration of contested ordinary suits and of small cause suits in the Munsiffs' Courts rose to 118 and 46 days, as against 110 and 38·5 days respectively in 1085. The average duration of contested cases in the District Court of Anjikaimal was 9 months and 12 days, as against 11 months and 4 days in 1085, and in the Trichur District Court it was 11 months and 13 days, as against 10 months and 20

Quality of work.

days. The percentage of appealable decisions of the Munsiffs appealed against and the percentage of such decisions confirmed on appeal were 15·5 and 62·19, as against 19·8 and 53·1 respectively in the previous year. The decisions of the District Judges were appealed against in 42 per cent., 61·7 per cent. of which were confirmed on appeal, as against 41·46 in 1085.

Execution.

Including arrears, the Munsiffs and the District Judges had 10,002 and 738 applications respectively for execution of decrees, as against 9,397 and 653 respectively in the previous year. Of these, 9,483 and 680 were disposed of, as against 8,852 and 573 respectively in 1085.

APPELLATE LITIGATION. District Courts.

123. The District Judges had 174 appeals at the beginning of the year, received 599 and disposed of 609, leaving an arrear of 164, as against 171, 613, 610 and 174 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of appeals in the Anjikaimal District Court rose from 3 months and 10 days to 3 months and 11 days, and in the Trichur District Court, from 3 months and 2 days to 4

The Chief Court.

months and 12 days. The Chief Court began the year with 237 appeals (153 A. S. and 84 S. A.), received 323 (145 A. S. and 178 S. A) and disposed of 347 (188 A. S. and 159 S. A.), leaving a balance of 213 (110 A. S. and 103 S. A.) at the close of the year, as against 124, 361, 248 and 237 respectively in the previous year. The average duration of contested regular and second appeals disposed of by the Chief Court was 10 months and 22 days and 6 months and 25 days, as against 8 months and 5 days and 5 months and 21 days respectively in 1085.

Miscellaneous appeals.

124. The District Courts received 62 miscellaneous appeals in all, of which 57 were disposed of, leaving 5 appeals pending at the close of the year, as against 68, 66, and 2 respectively in the previous year. The Chief Court received 48 appeals in all, of which 31 were disposed of, and 17 were pending at the end of the year, as against 50, 38 and 12 respectively in 1085. The District Judges received 47 references under the Land Acquisition Regulation in the year, of

Revision petitions.

which 5 were disposed of. The Chief Court had 160 revision petitions in all of

disposal, of which 137 were disposed of in the year, leaving a balance of 23 at the close of the year, as against 207, 168 and 39 respectively in 1085.

Inspection.

125. One of the Puisne Judges of the Chief Court inspected the two District Courts and the two District Judges inspected the Munsiffs' Courts under them during the year.

Financial.

126. The receipts for which credit is due to the Civil Judicial Department were Rs. 2,28,280, as against Rs. 2,32,969 in 1085. Against the above revenue, the Darbar incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,06,000, as against Rs. 1,07,194 in the previous year.

General remarks.

127. There was an increase in the file as well as disposal of original suits in the Munsiffs' Courts, but average duration showed increase in all the Courts.

REGISTRATION.

Registry offices.

128. The total number of Registry offices, including that of Vellarapilli, was 17, as in the previous year.

Number of instruments.

129. The total number of documents registered during the year was 45,939, or 2,809 more than in the preceding year, of which 28,360 were compulsory and 17,579 optional, as against 25,817 and 17,313 respectively in 1085. The number of wills registered was 116, or 27 more than in the previous year, of which 83 were executed by Hindus, 29 by Christians and the remaining 4 by Mahomedans. The average value of a document registered was Rs. 426, as against Rs. 386 in the previous year.

Wills.

Business in registry offices.

130. Of the total number of 45,939 documents registered, 45,761, or 99·6 per cent. were registered on the day of presentation, as against 99·8 per cent. in the previous year. The number of documents that were refused registration was 165, as against 102 in the previous year. 7 documents remained unregistered at the end of the year, of which 6 were impounded documents. Including the three registration appeals pending at the end of the previous year, the Superintendent had in all 51 appeals for disposal. Of these, 47 were disposed of, leaving a balance of 4 at the end of the year. Registration was ordered in 37 appeals and the remaining 10 were dismissed, the percentage of confirmation being 21·29 per cent. as against 11 per cent. in the previous year.

Prosecution.

131. There was no prosecution for breach of the Registration Regulation in the year.

Inspection.

132. The annual formal inspection of all the Registry offices was conducted by the Superintendent of Registration in the year.

Financial.

133. The receipts and expenditure of the department (excluding the items under Cranganur) amounted to Rs. 76,949 and Rs. 33,356 respectively, as against Rs. 70,522 and Rs. 31,450 in the previous year. The percentage of expenditure to gross receipts was 43·9, and the average registration fee per document was Rs. 1-8-3 as against 45·5 and Rs. 1-7-8 respectively in the previous year.

Joint stock companies.

134. The number of registered companies remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, three, with a total nominal capital of Rs. 2,00,000 and a paid-up capital of Rs. 91,248.

VI. VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICES.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Registration.

135. Compulsory registration of births and deaths under Regulation II of 1081, continued to be in force in 11 Towns of the State as in 1085. The Parvathiakarans of villages continued to be *ex-officio* Registrars of Births and Deaths, except in the Towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur, where there were special Registrars working under the Town Councils for registering births and deaths. In villages where the Regulation has not been introduced, the work was attended to by the Parvathiakarans of the respective villages. The total number of births

registered was 16,602 (8,556 males and 8,046 females), as against 15,784 (8,210 males and 7,574 females) in 1085. The total number of deaths registered was 11,876, as against 10,946 in the previous year. The percentage of births and deaths during the year to population (according to the Census of 1911) was 1·80 and 1·18, as against 1·94 and 1·35 respectively in 1085. There were 50 prosecutions in the year, as against 19 in the previous year, of which 30 ended in conviction.

Public health.

136. There was no serious out-break of cholera or small-pox in any part of the State. The total number of deaths from small-pox and cholera was 286, as against 724 in 1085.

Death from injuries.

137. Deaths from injuries numbered 225, as against 275 in 1085. Of these, 25 were suicides, 42 deaths due to snake bites and 158 to injuries and accidents, as against 29, 68 and 178 respectively in 1085.

MEDICAL RELIEF.

Institutions.

138. The number of medical institutions in the State during the year was 22, *viz.*, 11 Hospitals, 9 Dispensaries and 2 Asylums.

Accommodation.

139. The total number of beds available was 291 (134 for males and 157 for females), as against 271 (132 for males and 139 for females) in 1085.

Relief.

140. The total number of patients treated during the year was 2,65,973, as against 2,54,463 in 1085. Of these, 5,324 were in-patients and 2,60,649 out-patients, as against 4,794 and 2,49,669 respectively in the previous year. The percentage of deaths to the total number of in-patients treated fell from 5·08 in 1085 to 4·47 in 1086. As in the previous year, the three institutions at Mattancheri, Ernakulam and Trichur, where the separation of sexes was completely effected, continued to work during the year with female medical aid. The female medical subordinates treated in all 34,717 women and 19,514 children during the year, as against 34,857 and 18,969 respectively in 1085. The daily average attendance was 325·87, as against 351·17 in 1085 and 324·4 in 1084.

Work amongst women and children.

Cholera and small-pox.

141. Under cholera and small-pox, the number of deaths reported from the several institutions during the year was 7 and 6 respectively, as against 4 and 55 in 1085.

Diseases treated.

142. The chief diseases treated during the year, in the order of their frequency, are diseases of the digestive system (42,663), skin diseases (24,166), worms (22,087), malaria (21,118), diseases of the respiratory system (20,553), small-pox (41) and cholera (15). The largest number of admissions was under diseases of the digestive system (16·04 per cent.) due to the high price of food grains. The large increase of 7,119 in the number of cases of malaria was due to the large number of labourers working in the new rubber plantations. It is however gratifying to note that in Chittur (which contributed the largest number of cases under "Malaria" in previous years) the number of malarial cases was only 904, the lowest for the last six years.

Lunatic asylum.

143. 47 post-mortem examinations were held for medico-legal and 12 for pathological purposes, as against 36 and 16 respectively in 1085.

144. At the beginning of the year, there were 7 lunatics in the asylum. There were 18 admissions during the year. Of these 25 inmates, 11 were discharged and 14 remained in the asylum at the close of the year. Owing to increase in the admissions, four more cells were added, but the accommodation in the asylum was still found insufficient. Consequently, the construction of a new building with accommodation for 20 inmates has since been ordered. The cost of maintenance of the asylum was Rs. 1,518, as against Rs. 974 in 1085.

Leper asylum.

145. There were 31 inmates in the leper asylum at the beginning of the year (26 males and 5 females). There were 57 new admissions, as against 66 in the previous year. Of the 88 inmates in the asylum during the year, 40 were discharged as relieved, 6 absconded, 3 died and 39 remained at the end of the year. The

number of admissions to the asylum under Magistrates' warrants fell from 24 in 1085 to 3 in 1086. The cost of maintenance of the asylum was Rs. 3,551, as against Rs. 3,731 in 1085.

Veterinary hospital.

146. There was accommodation for 13 animals in the Trichur Veterinary Hospital as in the previous year. The number of out-patients treated was 2,345 and of in-patients 313, thus making a total of 2,658, as against 1,871 in 1085. Of the in-patients treated, 87 were horses, 160 cattle, 48 dogs, 8 sheep, 4 elephants, 4 fowls, 1 pig and 1 monkey. Of the out-patients treated, 356 were horses, 1,410 cattle, 252 dogs, 136 sheep, 121 fowls, 35 elephants, 18 pigs, 6 donkeys, 4 monkeys, 3 deer, 2 squirrels, 1 cat and 1 rabbit. Of the 275 operations performed, 192 were amongst out-patients and 83 amongst in-patients. Of the operations, 35 were castrations. As in the previous year, Rinderpest prevailed in all the taluks of the State except Cochin-Kanayanur, and Anthrax prevailed in the Chittur taluk. The number of cattle inoculated against Rinderpest was 717, and that against Anthrax was 253. The serum was supplied free of charge by the Imperial Bacteriological Institute at Muktesar. The total cost of maintenance of the hospital amounted to Rs. 3,225, as against Rs. 3,024 in 1085.

Expenditure.

147. The total expenditure on account of medical relief during the year, including the two Asylums and the Veterinary Hospital, amounted to Rs. 89,112, as against Rs. 89,172 in 1085.

SANITATION AND CONSERVANCY.

Organisation and staff.

148. The department continued to work under the immediate control of the Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer. The staff remained the same as in 1085, except that the Sanitary Inspectors attached to the late Sanitary Boards of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur were transferred to the newly constituted Town Councils.

Constitution of boards and meetings.

149. The number of Boards at the beginning of the year was 6—Kunnamkulam, Irinjalakuda, Nemmara, Chittur-Thattamangalam, Nelliampathy and Tripunithura, and the number of meetings held by the Boards 43. The organisation of a Board for Cranganur was sanctioned with effect from 1st Chingom 1087.

Operations of the department.

150. Compulsory scavenging was introduced during the latter half of the year in Tripunithura, Irinjalakuda, Kunnamkulam and Chittur, and satisfactory progress was made in private scavenging. 1,012 houses were served, as against 419 in 1085, and the collections amounted to Rs. 923, as against Rs. 369 in the previous year. Four public latrines were newly constructed during the year.

Lighting.

Departmental lighting was introduced for the first time by all the Sanitary Boards during the year. This arrangement worked more satisfactorily than the old contract system.

Water supply.

151. A sum of Rs. 2,142 was spent for cleaning 10 tanks and sinking four wells including those in Cranganur. Well-boring operations were conducted during the year under the supervision of the Special Water Works Engineer, who made several experiments during the hot months of the year in Trichur, especially in the Viyyur park. Several promising springs were found in the latter place, but further operations had to be stopped owing to the out-burst of the monsoon. The operations will be resumed in the current year.

Markets.

152. There were eight markets and five cart-stands controlled by the department, and the revenue collections including those of Cranganur amounted to Rs. 6,676. The provisions of the Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, relating to markets were enforced in Tripunithura, Irinjalakuda and Kunnamkulam during the second half of the year. A sum of Rs. 3,654 was spent for the improvement of rural markets during the year.

Epidemics and preventive measures.

153. In the year under report, there were 37 and 249 deaths from cholera and small-pox as against 56 and 668 respectively in 1086. As in previous years, special measures were promptly adopted by the Medical and Sanitary departments to arrest the spread of the epidemics.

CHAP. V.

Plague.

154. During the year, two suspected cases of plague imported from Coimbatore came under notice and both proved fatal. When plague threatened the Cochin borders, special pass-port clerks were employed at the Ernakulam and Trichur Railway Stations and in Chittur for a period of 6 months. 11,494 passengers were under pass-port observation and 29 vessels were inspected at Malipuram during the year, as against 15,494 passengers and 25 vessels in the previous year. There were in all 33 prosecutions under the pass-port rules, of which 14 ended in conviction. Rat destruction continued to be carried out in Mattancheri.

Prosecution.

Snake bite.

155. 20 cases of snake bite were treated by Sir Lauder Brunton's Lancet method, of which 16 proved successful.

Expenditure.

156. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 20,521, excluding the payment of contribution to the extent of Rs. 19,328 to the Town Councils.

General remarks.

157. The three new Town Councils constituted for the towns of Ernakulam, Mattancheri and Trichur in the last quarter of 1085 under the Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation, I of 1085, attended to the sanitation and conservancy of these three important towns. In exercise of the powers vested in the Diwan under sections 7 and 140 of the Regulation a set of rules were framed and issued during the year for regulating the election of members, collection of rates and taxes and the maintenance of accounts connected therewith. The contribution paid by the State to the three Town Councils amounted to Rs. 19,328, and the revenues of the Councils on account of rates and taxes aggregated to Rs. 25,217 making a total of Rs. 44,545. The expenditure incurred by the Town Councils was Rs. 33,014. At the end of the year there was a balance of Rs. 11,153 to the credit of the Town Fund.

VACCINATION.

Staff.

158. The number of permanent vaccinators remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 13. Two temporary vaccinators were employed for a few months.

Supply of lymph.

159. As in the previous year, lymph was obtained from the Bangalore Vaccine Institute. The average cost of lymph, including the quantity supplied to the Town Councils amounted to Rs. 133 per mensem, as against Rs. 149 in the previous year.

Operation.

160. The number of vaccinations performed during the year, including the operations under the Town Councils, was 34,369 (19,445 males and 14,924 females), as against 35,723 (21,349 males and 14,374 females) in the previous year. Of these, 31,092, or 90·47 per cent. were successful, as against 32,235, or 90·23 per cent. in 1085. The decrease of 1,354 in the total number of cases was due to the absence of small-pox in many parts of the State and to the consequent reduction in the number of re-vaccinations. Of the 34,369 vaccinations, 31,375 were primary, 105 secondary and 2,889 re-vaccinations, the percentage of success under each head being 92·87, 80·95 and 64·62, as against 94·09, 59·37 and 71·94 respectively in 1085. Of the 31,375 subjects who underwent primary vaccination, 2,529 were less than one year old, 14,926 above one year and under six years and 13,920 were above six years, as against 1,520, 12,459 and 15,542 respectively in 1085.

Expenditure.

161. The expenditure of the department in 1086, including that of Cranganur, amounted to Rs. 3,963, as against Rs. 4,769 in 1085, and the average cost of each successful case was 2 annas 7 pies, as against 2 annas 4 pies in the previous year.

VII. RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

DEVASWOMS.

Number of institutions.

162. The administration of the following institutions continued to be under the control of the department:—

(1) Group Devaswoms—139, (2) Elangunnapuzha and Pazhuvam Devaswoms, the management of which was assumed by the Sirkar under the

Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation, (3) Cranganur Devaswoms—14. and (4) Charitable institutions—Oottupurahs—14.

Devaswoms under (1).

Demand, collection and balance of rent on lands.

163. The year opened with a balance of 7,092 parahs of paddy and Rs. 1,416, to which was added 3,091 parahs of paddy and Rs. 242, being fresh arrears disclosed on an examination of the collection accounts of the Devaswoms in the course of settlement. The current demand amounted to 2,14,801 parahs of paddy and Rs. 96,394. There was thus a total demand, under arrears and current, of 2,24,984 parahs of paddy and Rs. 98,052 for collection in 1086, of which 2,22,801 parahs of paddy and Rs. 96,517 were collected and 206 parahs of paddy and Rs. 48 were written off. The percentage of collection including the amounts written off was 99·12 for paddy and 98·48 for money. The collection of over 99 per cent. of the total demand for the year was made without having recourse, to any large extent, to the coercive provisions of the collection rules. There were six cases of *Sthirapattom* and four cases of *Nadupattom*.

Settlement.

164. The new Settlement, which practically gives the Devaswom tenants a fixity of tenure for the next 30 years, was carried out during the year. An increase of about Rs. 24,500 was thereby secured in the annual rent due and a sum of Rs. 17,734 was collected on account of renewal fees under Settlement before the end of the year. The heavy arrears of renewal work in British Malabar and Travancore received the attention of the department. 785 documents were renewed, which secured an increase of Rs. 11,730 in the annual rent and a renewal fee of Rs. 14,918.

Total receipts.

165. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 3,83,314, as against Rs. 4,07,102 in the previous year. The decrease of Rs. 23,788 was due to (1) the receipts of 1085 having been particularly abnormal on account of the realisation of heavy arrears of rent that were outstanding collection at the time of the reorganisation of the department and (2) the exclusion of the receipts under endowments.

Expenditure.

166. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,46,722, as against Rs. 3,33,906 in 1085. The increase in expenditure was due mainly to the entertainment of a strong party of settlement staff and the payment of contributions (1) to the Public Works Department for supervision charges, (2) to the State on account of the management of Unincorporated Devaswoms in 1083 and 1084 and (3) to the Land Revenue Department for collection work in 1085 and 1086 on behalf of the Incorporated Devaswoms.

Financial condition.

167. The net receipts of the department for the year 1086 amounted to Rs. 36,592. This with the surplus of Rs. 73,139 left at the end of 1085 (excluding Rs. 57 wrongly credited under miscellaneous receipts) raised the surplus under service heads to Rs. 1,09,731 at the end of 1086. Taking the debt head transactions of 1085 and 1086 also into consideration, which showed a surplus of Rs. 1,514 in 1085, and a deficit of Rs. 5,378 in 1086, the closing balance at the end of 1086 in all the groups was Rs. 1,05,867.

Balance to the credit of the individual Devaswoms.

168. The balances to the credit of the individual Devaswoms on 1st Chingom 1086 amounted to Rs. 11,51,419. An important feature in the administration of the department in the year was that endowments made for *Vazhivadus* by private persons, which had either been included in the balances shown above or had been merged in the general revenues of the State, were separated and kept distinct. The amount so separated came to Rs. 1,60,715. A sum of Rs. 20,771, which was wrongly included under *Muthalkadoms* or loans advanced, was written off and certain old arrears due to individual Devaswoms before the grouping scheme came into force were credited in their favour and included under Muthalkadoms, with the result that the balances to the credit of the individual Devaswoms at the end of 1086 amounted to Rs. 9,70,064.

Devaswoms under (2)

Elangunnapuzha and Pazhuvam.

169. The improvement of the finances of these two Devaswoms engaged the earnest attention of the Darbar during the year; though satisfactory results were achieved in realising the old arrears of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom and in effecting the renewals of the documents relating to the Pazhuvam Devaswom lands, yet much remains to be done in completely restoring them to a satisfactory and self-supporting condition.

Pazhuvam.

170. The total receipts of the Pazhuvam Devaswom amounted to Rs. 14,753 and the expenditure to Rs. 8,541, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 6,212, which with the sum of Rs. 3,552, the surplus of 1085, raised the closing balance of the year to Rs. 9,764. Substantial progress was made in the renewal work of this Devaswom. Several of the old documents were renewed and renewal fees amounting to Rs. 5,017 were collected, and an annual increase in rent of 1,740 parahs of paddy and Rs. 191 was also secured. The loan of Rs. 29,000 of 1084 still remains undischarged.

Elangunnapuzha.

171. The total receipts of the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom amounted to Rs. 26,007 and the expenditure to Rs. 24,414, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 1,593. This, together with the surplus of 1085 amounting to Rs. 3,889, left Rs. 5,482 to the credit of the Devaswom at the end of 1086. Substantial progress was made in the collection of arrears of this Devaswom, and the expenditure under service heads was reduced, so much so that the Devaswom liquidated a debt of Rs. 10,352; but, at the close of the year, a civil suit connected with this Devaswom, brought in respect of an old claim, was decided against the Devaswom and a sum of Rs. 16,200 had to be paid towards the decree debt by raising a small loan.

Devaswoms under (3)

Cranganur.

172. The number of Devaswoms in Cranganur was 14 as in 1085. The total receipts for the year amounted to Rs. 23,931 and the expenditure to Rs. 20,799, thus leaving a surplus of Rs. 3,132. This together with the surplus of 1085 left Rs. 13,971 to the credit of these Devaswoms at the end of 1086. Arrangements have since been made to lend a sum of Rs. 8,000 out of this surplus to the Elangunnapuzha Devaswom at 4 per cent. interest. A tenantwar demarcation of these Devaswom lands in British Malabar was conducted and the renewal of the time-expired leases was also taken up in the year.

Oottupurahs (4)

173. The number of *Oottupurahs* remained the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 14. The expenditure under Charities excluding that on water pandals, amounted to Rs. 42,910, as against Rs. 48,934 in 1085.

Expenditure under '17 Religious'.

174. The expenditure under this head amounted to Rs. 29,136, as against Rs. 19,758 in 1085. The increase in 1086 was due to the separation of Devaswom endowment funds from the general revenues of the State, and to the conduct of certain *Vazhivadus* from State funds as the interest on the endowments therefor would begin to be realised only from 1087.

Revision of pathivus.

175. The *Pathivus* obtaining in each Devaswom for the conduct of various ceremonies were revised and brought into force. The result of the revision raised the expenditure from Rs. 1,72,893 to Rs. 1,75,981. The endowment funds were completely separated from group and individual Devaswom funds and kept distinct. The total of the funds so separated and other similar receipts of 1086 amounted to Rs. 1,76,274. This is exclusive of the endowments in landed properties. The annual receipts under interest and rent on landed properties amount to 2,293 parahs of paddy and Rs. 8,485.

General remarks.

176. The Devaswom department worked up the new scheme under the reorganisation fully and efficiently and conducted the Settlement operations, which completes the work of reform in this important branch of administration. All the Devaswoms and their endowments were successfully administered during the year

VIII. PUBLIC WORKS.

Organisation.

177. The department continued to work under the scheme of reorganisation of 1083 as modified by the slight readjustments introduced in 1084.

Total expenditure.

178. The activities of the department were directed, as usual, to State and Contribution Works. The expenditure for State public works during the year was Rs. 4,72,178, as against the final budget grant of Rs. 4,71,965. The small excess of Rs. 213 over the budget grant was brought about by the adjustment of the moiety of ferry receipts due to Cranganur. Besides the above, the department also undertook and executed contribution works to the extent of Rs. 62,374,—Rs. 24,281 for Cranganur, Rs. 31,105 for Devaswoms, Rs. 1,189 for the Punnathur Estate and Rs. 5,799 for other departments. Thus the total disbursements by the department amounted to Rs. 5,34,552, as against Rs. 4,96,143 in 1085. The establishment charges amounted to Rs. 65,152, or 12·18 per cent. of the total expenditure, as against Rs. 63,125, or 12·72 in 1085.

Communications.

179. The total expenditure on "Communications original" was Rs. 32,039, as against Rs. 20,990 in 1085, and under "Repairs", it was Rs. 1,32,356, as against Rs. 1,00,664 in 1085. 496 miles of roads were maintained during the year, as against 485 miles in 1085. The increase in extent was due to the construction of 11 miles of new roads during the year. The condition of most of the main lines of communications and some of the roads in the interior showed improvement. All the navigable canals in the State were maintained satisfactorily.

Irrigation projects.

180. Irrigation works including maintenance were attended to by the Irrigation branch as reconstituted in 1084. The Nurnee-Alankadavu and Bandythode systems in the Chittur taluk were acquired and brought under departmental control during the year. In the Mulathura Irrigation system, the work of rock blasting and lowering the bed of the Mulathura canal referred to in paragraph 180 of the last year's report was completed. The other items of work connected with the improvement of this irrigation system are now under correspondence with the Madras Government. The question of erecting protective works against the erosion of the sea on the coast line from Cruz Milagre to Azhikal referred to in paragraph 180 of the report for 1085, continued to engage the attention of the Darbar during the year, and the suggestions of the Darbar in the matter have been placed before the Madras Government. The question of providing facilities for the cultivation of *kole* lands in the Trichur taluk, which now suffer from drought in the hot months, also engaged the attention of the Darbar during the year. Some of the prominent Jenmies and ryots cultivating kole lands formed themselves into a *Samajam* to concert measures for improving the method of cultivation and for providing facilities for irrigation. The proposals submitted by the Samajam were under the consideration of the Darbar when the year closed. The total expenditure on Irrigation during the year was Rs. 43,488, as against Rs. 40,800 in 1085.

Sea erosion.

Expenditure.

Petty construction and repairs.

181. This system, which was introduced in 1083, continued to work during the year, and the results were on the whole satisfactory. Almost the whole amount allotted for the year under P. C. R. was utilized, the expenditure being Rs. 46,178 against an allotment of Rs. 46,668.

Receipts.

182. The receipts of the department during the year amounted to Rs. 85,882, as against Rs. 89,455 in 1085.

Inspection.

183. During the year all the Divisional and Sub-Divisional offices were inspected by the Chief Engineer and the Sub-Divisional offices by the Divisional officers.

IX. INSTRUCTION.

184. Mr. J. V. Pope, the Special Educational Officer, continued to be in charge of the department. The important changes and the expansion of the department in several directions have been summarised in chapter IV of the Report.

Number of institutions.

185. The total number of Sirkar schools rose from 93 in 1085 to 102 in the year with a total of 17,265 pupils (11,632 boys and 5,633 girls), as against 16,031 (10,590 boys and 5,441 girls) in 1085. The total number of aided schools fell from 250 in the previous year to 216 in the year, which resulted in a reduction in the number of pupils attending such schools from 23,437 to 18,852. The opening of new Sirkar schools contributed to the increase in the number of Sirkar schools, while the fall in the number of aided schools was due to the removal of some of the inefficient institutions from the aided list. The total number of pupils under instruction in Sirkar and aided schools was 36,117, as against 39,468 in 1085 and 34,667 in 1084. The number of unaided schools was 697, with an aggregate strength of 15,246 pupils, as against 704 schools with 15,373 pupils in the previous year. Of the two unaided High schools in 1085, *viz.*, the Chittur High School and the St. Thomas High School at Trichur, the former was made a Sirkar institution and the latter brought on the aided list, during the year. The total number of pupils under instruction was 51,363, as against 54,841 in 1085. 33·7 per cent. of the educational work was done by Sirkar institutions, 36·8 per cent. by aided agencies and 29·5 per cent. without help from the Sirkar, as against 29, 43 and 28 per cent. respectively in 1085.

Boys and girls.

186. 70·5 per cent. of the pupils under instruction were boys and 29·5 per cent. girls, the total number of boys and girls being 36,224 and 15,139 respectively, out of the total number of 51,363 pupils. The percentage of boys and girls to the male and female population of school-going age was 59·6 and 24·8, as against 64·4 and 25·7 respectively in 1085.

Education among different communities.

187. Of the 51,363 pupils under instruction, 27,900, or 54·3 per cent. were Hindus, 20,731, or 40·4 per cent. Christians, 2,588, or 5 per cent. Mahomedans and 144, or ·3 per cent. Jews, as against 55·6, 39·3, 5, and ·1 respectively in 1085.

Collegiate education.

188. The strength of the Ernakulam College department was 182, as against 165 in 1085, the average attendance being 97·1, as against 95·2 in 1085. 55 candidates appeared for the first Intermediate Examination of the Madras University under the new Regulations, of whom 27 came out successful with 8 in the first class. The fee receipts of the College classes amounted to Rs. 8,611, and the expenditure to Rs. 16,377, the net expenditure being Rs. 7,766, or Rs. 42·6 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 55·8 in the previous year.

College hostel.

The work of construction of the main hostel building made steady progress during the year, and the building will be ready for occupation in January, 1912. The boarders were for the time being housed in the sub-hostel opened in 1085. The sub-hostel had its full complement of boarders throughout the year, *viz.*, 32. The receipts and expenditure of the hostel amounted to Rs. 4,020 and Rs. 3,977 respectively.

Upper Secondary education.

189. High School or Upper Secondary education was imparted in 14 schools, or 2 less than in the previous year, of which 8 were Sirkar (including the High school department of the College), 5 aided and one unaided. The total number of pupils that were given Upper Secondary education was 1,246, as against 1,503 in 1085. The decrease was due to the removal of one school from the aided list.

Sirkar High Schools.

190. The total strength of the High School department of the 8 Sirkar High Schools was 873, as against 792 in 1085. There were no students for the Matriculation Examination in any of the High Schools in the State during the year, as all the students appeared for the School Leaving Certificate Examination. The fee receipts of the Sirkar High Schools including the High School department of the College amounted to Rs. 27,781 and the expenditure to Rs. 37,225, the net expenditure being Rs. 9,444, as against Rs. 8,308 in 1085. The average cost per pupil instructed was Rs. 10·8, as against Rs. 10·5 in 1085.

Kunnamkulam Hostel.

191. The hostel attached to the Kunnamkulam District High School continued to do good work as usual. The number of boarders on the last day of the

year was 67, the average strength being 60, as against 47 in 1085. The construction of a new building for the hostel was ordered during the year and will be taken up during the current year. The finances of the hostel were satisfactory, as it worked at a profit of Rs. 145, as against Rs. 88 in 1085. Special attention was paid to the sanitation of the hostel and the physical exercise of the boarders.

Aided High Schools.

192. There were 5 aided High Schools in the State during the year. The total strength of the High School department of these schools was 373, as against 476 in 1085. The grants-in-aid given by the Darbar to the High School department of these schools amounted to Rs. 1,946, as against Rs. 1,646 in the previous year, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 5·2, as against Rs. 3·5 in 1085.

Unaided High Schools.

193. High School or Upper Secondary education was given only in one private school unaided by the Sirkar, *viz.*, the Tirumala Devaswom High School, Cochin.

School Leaving Certificate Examination.

194. The School Leaving Certificate Examination was introduced for the first time in the State. A Board was constituted for conducting the examination. This Board was subsequently converted into a Board of Examiners for all the public examinations in the State by adding three more members to the Board. The papers in English, Vernacular composition and translation and the first paper in Elementary Mathematics were common to both Cochin and Travancore. Of the 378 candidates who appeared for the examination, 72 obtained full passes and 30 concessional passes, the percentage being 27. The total receipts in the shape of examination fees amounted to Rs. 4,572, and the expenditure to Rs. 2,961.

Lower Secondary education.

195. Lower Secondary instruction was imparted during the year in 35 schools, including the Lower Secondary departments of the College and of the High Schools, as against 39 in 1085. The variation is due to the reduction of standards of certain Lower Secondary schools. Of these 35 Lower Secondary schools, 17 were Sirkar, 17 aided and 1 unaided, as against 14, 24 and 1 respectively in 1085. Of the 17 Sirkar schools, 6 were for girls. The total strength of these 17 Lower Secondary schools was 1,561 (1,356 boys and 205 girls), as against 1,429 (1,233 boys and 196 girls) in 1085. The fee collections of the Lower Secondary department amounted to Rs. 22,247 and the expenditure to Rs. 38,997, the average cost being Rs. 10·7 per pupil instructed, as against Rs. 7·9 in the previous year. The total strength of the 17 aided Lower Secondary schools was 1,085 (997 boys and 88 girls), as against 1,280 in 1085. The grants-in-aid given to the Lower Secondary department of these schools amounted to Rs. 4,352, as against Rs. 4,078 in 1085. The only unaided Lower Secondary school during the year was the Lower Secondary department of the Tirumala Devaswom High School, Cochin.

Sirkar Schools.

Aided Schools.

Primary education.

196. Including the Primary departments of the Ernakulam College and of the High and Lower Secondary schools, Primary education was given in 1,004 schools, as against 1,046 in 1085. Of these, 100 were Sirkar, 207 aided and the remaining 697 were unaided. These last were not under the control of the department.

Sirkar Schools.

197. Of the 100 Sirkar schools, 8 were the Primary departments of High schools (including the College), 8 were the Primary departments of the Lower Secondary schools, 1 was the Primary department of the Sirkar Training school, 12 were Night schools and the remaining 71 were purely Primary schools, of which latter, 44 were boys' schools and 27 girls' schools. Seven new Primary schools were opened during the year. The total strength of the Primary department of these 100 schools was 14,302, as against 13,645 in 1085. Of these, 9,025 were boys and 5,277 girls. The fees realised from the Primary department amounted to Rs. 10,002 and the expenditure to Rs. 89,731, the average cost per pupil instructed being Rs. 5·5, as against Rs. 5 in 1085. Standard pattern furniture were supplied to Primary schools at a cost of Rs. 3,652. The number of

students of the backward classes in the Sirkar Primary schools was 3,120, as against 2,270 in 1085. The number of Sirkar schools for backward classes remained the same as in last year, *viz.*, 7; and the strength was 1,009, as against

Aided Schools.

916 in 1085. The number of aided schools that imparted Primary education was 207, as against 250 in 1085, the strength of the same being 17,103, as against 21,681 in 1085. Of these, 12,823 were boys and 4,280 girls. The decrease in the number of aided schools was due to the removal of some inefficient Primary schools from the aided list and to the conversion of certain others into Sirkar schools. Four Primary schools were newly brought on the aided list and increased grant was given to 11 Primary schools. The grant given to the Primary department was Rs. 21,762, as against Rs. 22,252 in 1085. Special attention was paid to the improvement of staff, teaching, accommodation, equipment, and attendance in these schools.

Unaided Schools.

198. The number of unaided schools that imparted Primary education was 697, as against 703 in 1085, the strength of the same being 15,246, as against 15,011 in 1085. Of these, one was the Primary department of the T. D. High School, Cochin, and the rest were indigenous schools. Adequate provision has been made in the Education Code for giving a start to these indigenous schools by way of special initial grants for text-books, furniture and equipment.

Night Schools.

199. The number of night schools that worked during the year for the special benefit of the working classes was 13, of which 12 were Sirkar and 1 aided. The strength of the 12 Sirkar night schools was 738, as against 740 in 1085.

Female education.

200. Female education continued to make satisfactory progress. In the curricula for Girls' schools, only those subjects that are really useful to the girls, and which give a distinctly domestic trend to female education, are included. Special arrangements were made for training female teachers by opening a separate section for them in the Sirkar Training school. The total number of Girls' schools in the State was 53 (33 Sirkar and 20 aided), as against 57 (33 Sirkar and 24 aided) in 1085. The number of girls attending the Sirkar and the aided schools fell from 6,563 in 1085 to 5,923 in the year under report. The decrease in the number and strength of these schools was due to the removal of 4 schools from the aided list. The total number of girls in the Sirkar schools for boys and girls was 5,633, as against 5,441 in 1085 and in aided schools for boys and girls was 4,498, as against 6,156. Of the 33 Sirkar schools for girls during the year, one was the Victoria Jubilee Girls' Literary and Industrial School, 5 were Lower Secondary schools and 27 were Primary schools, and out of the 20 aided schools, one was the St. Teresa's Convent Girls' High School, 2 Lower Secondary, 15 Primary and 2 Special schools. The total number of girls under instruction during the year was 15,139, as against 15,699 in 1085. Hindus and Christians have, as in previous years, taken most advantage of the facilities afforded for female education. Special attention was paid during the year to the teaching of music and needle-work. Arrangements have been made for periodical inspection of the teaching of music and needle-work in the Girls' school by competent teachers. Special text books on music according to the curricula were prepared.

Normal School.

201. As in previous years, there were two fully developed High Schools for girls, *viz.*, the V. J. G. High School maintained by the Sirkar and the St. Teresa's Convent High School (aided). 8 and 7 girls respectively were sent for the School Leaving Certificate Examination, of whom 3 passed from each school, the percentage of passes being 38 and 43 respectively. The constitution of the V. J. G. High School underwent a thorough change during the year. In June 1911, the Girls' Industrial section of the Government Technical and Industrial School was amalgamated with this school. Ample provision has been made in the school for the girls desiring to go up for the School Leaving Certificate Examination in

subjects best suited to them, while those wishing to take up special courses of study, such as, Science, Mathematics, etc., are taught in the Sirkar High school for boys. It is gratifying to note that the Industrial Section has become very popular. The training class attached to the V. J. G. High School was removed to the Sirkar Training School in February 1911.

202. The old Normal school as completely reorganised with a view to meet modern requirements was opened in June 1911. The school now provides for training both men and women in the Lower Elementary, Higher Elementary and Secondary stages.

203. The strength of the school was 230 (172 males and 58 females), as against 112 (all males) in 1085, the average strength and attendance in the two sections together being 166 and 145·2 respectively. Of the total strength of 230 at the end of the year, 115 were candidates undergoing regular training, 6 were drawing-masters undergoing training in drawing, 8 were students in the Lower Secondary department of the practising branch and 101 were students in the Primary department of the practising branch. Three public examinations were held during the year (1) Preliminary Certificate examination, (2) Examination for the old students of the Normal school and (3) Preliminary practical test in elocution and blackboard work. The total cost of the establishment of the Training School during the year, was Rs. 9,351, as against Rs. 1,746 under the old scheme.

204. Under the scheme for co-operation and joint action between the Educational departments of Travancore and Cochin, the graduate teachers of the State are to be trained in the Training College at Trivandrum.

Special Schools.

205. The Government Technical and Industrial school was opened in September 1910. There was a girls' section attached to the Industrial school, but it was removed to the V. J. G. High School. The industrial and technical subjects in the boys' section are lacquer work, slojd, electro-plating and gilding, bell-metal work, mat-making, rattan and bamboo work, black-smiths' work, weaving, carpentry and carving, short-hand, type-writing, book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, commercial correspondence, commercial geography and vernacular commercial subjects. The strength of the Technical section was 57 and of the Industrial section (boys only) 121, thus making a total of 178. The average attendance in the technical and industrial sections was 88 per cent. and 86 per cent. respectively. The total expenditure on the school during the year was Rs. 15,355. There were 9 aided special schools, as against 8 in the previous year. The total grant given by the Sirkar to these 9 schools was Rs. 1,917, as against Rs. 2,355 in 1085.

Qualifications of teachers.

206. Of the 780 and 796 teachers employed in Sirkar and aided schools in 1086, 325 and 165 were trained men, as against 277 and 146 respectively in 1085. There was thus an increase in the number of trained teachers both in the Sirkar and aided schools.

Inspecting staff.

207. Besides the Special Educational Officer, the inspecting staff consisted of the Chief Inspector of Schools and three Deputy Inspectors as in the previous year.

Grants-in-aid.

208. The old system of grants-in-aid consisting of (1) salary grants, (2) fixed grants and (3) attendance grants continued during the year. With the passing of the Education Code, a more liberal system of grants-in-aid has been introduced. The actual amount disbursed as grants-in-aid during the year was Rs. 30,061, as against Rs. 30,331 in 1085 and Rs. 21,633 in 1084. The slight decrease in the amount of grants disbursed during the year was due to the removal of certain schools from the aided list and to the amalgamation of the Mar Ignatius High School, Kunnamkulam, with the District High School. 8 new schools were brought on the aided list and increased grants were given to 11 schools. Besides this, a sum of Rs. 993 was spent as grants-in-aid to public libraries and reading rooms,

Rs. 236 in the shape of other grants and Rs. 5,554 as stipends and scholarships. In addition to the scholarships allowed in the Government Technical and Industrial school and the stipends to the students undergoing training, 77 scholarships of different values have been provided. The old system of free scholarships was done away with.

Co-operation and joint action with Travancore.

209. The Special Educational Officer visited Trivandrum during the year under report and the following questions relating to the appointment of a Joint School Final Board for Cochin and Travancore and other educational matters were discussed with the Director of Public Instruction, Travancore:—(a) the formation of a Joint School Final Board for Cochin and Travancore, (b) the revision of the curricula in Travancore and Cochin for Elementary Mathematics, (c) the question of admission of pupils from Travancore, who go up for the School Final Examination, into the Ernakulam College, (d) the transfer of pupils between any two schools in different States, (e) the admission of students into the Madras Colleges with School Leaving Certificates from Travancore and Cochin, (f) the irregularities that have come to light in the matter of admission of pupils from Travancore and Cochin into schools in British territory, (g) the proposed conference of the Directors of Public Instruction, Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore and the Special Educational Officer, Cochin, to be summoned by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and the matters to be brought forward at the above conference by Travancore and Cochin jointly, (h) the question of the radius within which new schools should be recognised with reference to existing schools, (i) the contribution to the Madras University by the Travancore and Cochin States for loss in connection with the Matriculation Examination, owing to the introduction of the School Final Scheme in the two States. The thanks of the Darbar are due to the Travancore Government for their co-operation and joint action in matters of such importance in the educational policy of the State.

Financial.

210. The total receipts and expenditure of the department for the year were Rs. 70,102 and Rs. 2,78,827, as against Rs. 61,729 and Rs. 2,29,506 respectively in 1085, and the net expenditure to the Sirkar on education during the year was Rs. 2,08,724, or Rs. 40,947 more than in 1085. Of this, 15·8 per cent. was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 65·8 per cent. on Sirkar schools, and 14·9 per cent. on aided schools, as against 17·5, 59·5 and 18·1 per cent. respectively in the previous year. Classified according to the branches of instruction, 15·8 per cent. of the net outlay on education was spent on the directing and inspecting agency, 3·7 per cent. on collegiate education, 15·5 per cent. on secondary education and 48·6 per cent. on primary education. There has been a gradual increase in expenditure under primary education since the re-organisation of 1083, the expenditure for 1083, 1084, 1085 and 1086 being Rs. 37,631, Rs. 53,931, Rs. 74,929 and Rs. 89,730 respectively.

Physical education.

211. Athletics continued to receive adequate attention during the year. The inter-school sports for all the schools of the State were, as usual, held at Trichur on the 19th, 20th and 21st December 1910.

Education of the junior members of His Highness' family.

212. The 10th Thampuran continued to be the Warden of the Common Residential Palace. There were 6 Thampurans residing in the Common Residential Palace during the year. Two Thampurans appeared for the Intermediate Examination, of whom one passed. The library and reading room attached to the Palace were made free use of by the wards.

Boys.

213. The 7th Thampuran continued to be the Guardian of the younger members of His Highness' family. The number of wards studying in the Trippuniturah school was 16, as against 12 in 1085. Physical exercise of the wards continued to receive careful attention.

Girls.

214. The Palace girls' school opened in 1085 for the benefit of the girls of the Ruling Family continued to work satisfactorily under the management of the 7th Thampuran. The total strength of the school was 30 girls. The important change effected in this school during the year was the introduction of the teaching of English in addition to music and Sanskrit.

215. Both the schemes referred to in paragraph 213 of the report for 1085 continued to work successfully during the year, and the Darbar's special thanks are due to the 7th and 10th Thampurans for the deep interest they have taken in the management of these institutions.

General remarks

216. The year's record of work shows progress in every direction. The Darbar are satisfied that with the adoption of the policy as laid down in the new Code, there are already signs of marked improvement in all directions and a greater earnestness amongst the promoters of education throughout the State, and they hope that the system of liberal grants will be worked simultaneously with efficient control and adequate inspection. The new movements towards encouraging Industrial and Technical education are full of hope for the future, but they require the constant care and diligent attention of the Director of Education.

X. MISCELLANEOUS.

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION.

Huzur Secretariat.

217. The Huzur Office continued to work as reorganised in 1083 divided into the following departments:—Revenue, Public Works, Judicial and Local and Legislative. The office routine was considerably reduced under the scheme of decentralization formulated and brought into force from 1st Mithunam 1085.

Central Record.

218. The work of printing the lists of old records in the Central Record was taken up during the year. Arrangements have been made for the examination, translation and printing of some old records in the Portuguese, Dutch and other languages.

The State Manual.

219. In addition to his work as Superintendent of Census Operations, Mr. C. Achyuta Menon continued during the year the work of compiling the State Manual and completed the same. The book was printed and issued during the year. The Manual follows generally, in plan and arrangement, the District Gazetteers of British India. The Registration Manual which was compiled in 1085 was printed and issued during the year. With the issue of the Registration Manual the work of codifying the rules and orders issued by the Darbar from time to time on matters of departmental administration, and of issuing the same in the form of departmental Manuals for the guidance of the departments concerned, may be considered to have practically closed. There now remains only the compilation of the Excise Manual and the Anchal Manual, the preparation of which is now in progress.

Departmental Manuals.

Census.

220. Mr. C. Achyuta Menon, B. A., continued to be the Superintendent of Census operations in the State. The work done during the year in connection with the Census is summarised below:—

(1) The numbering of houses and the preparation of house registers were commenced in the 1st week of Chingom and completed by the 10th Kanni.

(2) In Thulam and Vrischigom, classes were held in different centres for the instruction of Supervisors, who in their turn held classes for the instruction of Enumerators and also inspected the house numbering in Vrischigom and Dhanu.

(3) The preliminary enumeration was commenced on the 10th of Makaram and completed by the 10th of Kumbhom. Before the 25th Kumbhom this preliminary enumeration was checked by the Supervisors and the Charge Superintendents.

(4) The final enumeration was carried out on the morning of the 28th Kumbhom, travellers and the houseless poor being enumerated on the previous night.

(5) The schedule books, the Enumerators' abstracts and Circle Abstracts were received in the Head office between the 29th Kumbhom and the 2nd of

Meenom, and the provisional totals were prepared and wired to the Census Commissioner for India on the 2nd of Meenom.

The abstraction and tabulation office was organised on the 1st Meenom and work commenced the next day. Slip-copying was completed by the end of Medom and sorting was nearly completed by the end of the year.

Total population.

221. The total population of the State, which was 8,12,025 according to the Census of 1901, rose to 9,18,110 according to the Census of 1911, which gives a mean density of 647·58 per square mile, as against 596·42 in 1901. There has thus been an increase of 13·1 per cent. during the last decade, as against an increase of 12·33 during the previous decade. The total expenditure during the year on account of the Census operations was Rs. 10,534.

MILITARY.

Nair Brigade.

222. The Nair Brigade (including the Infantry and the Artillery) consisted of 23 officers and 244 men at the beginning of the year. During the year there were three dismissals, three deaths, four resignations, 14 discharges on pension or gratuity, 12 deserters and 34 admissions. Thus the total strength, at the end of the year, was 23 officers and 242 men, as against the sanctioned strength of 23 officers and 251 men.

State Band.

223. The strength of the State Band continued to be the same as in the previous year, *viz.*, 20— one Band Master, one Jamadar, one Havildar and 17 Musicians.

His Highness' Body-guard.

224. The actual strength of His Highness' Body Guard at the end of the year was 10, the same as in the previous year, consisting of one Jamadar, one Havildar, one Naick and seven troopers, as against the sanctioned strength of 16.

Duties of the men.

225. In the Infantry, the superior officers were armed with swords and the inferior officers and sepoys with muzzle-loading carbines. In His Highness the Raja's Body Guard, the Jamadar was armed with a sword and a revolver and the other officers and the troopers with swords, lances and pistols. In the Artillery, there were four muzzle-loading cannon with accessories complete as in previous years, and they were, as usual, used for State ceremonial purposes only. The men in the Infantry serve mainly as guards for treasuries, palaces, temples and other important State buildings and also do escort duties as occasion arises.

Expenditure.

226. The total expenditure of the Military department and of the State Band was Rs. 38,339 and Rs. 7,081 respectively, as against Rs. 39,354 and Rs. 7,102 in the previous year.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Import permits.

227. During the year 64 licenses and permits were issued for the import of guns, sulphur, percussion caps, shots, etc.

Licenses for sale.

228. Under Regulation II of 1084, 136 licenses for dealing in arms and ammunition and for the manufacture and sale of fire works were issued during the year. Of these, 23 were for dealing in English gunpowder, caps, shots, etc., 5 for dealing in sulphur and saltpetre and 108 for the manufacture and sale of fire-works, etc.

THE SIRKAR PRESS.

229. The improved system of working, *viz.*, the system of paying for out-turn introduced in the Press in 1085 continued to work during the year under report, and the staff was strengthened by the appointment of an accountant and 4 temporary compositors. As a result of the working of the new system, the quantity of work turned out in all the sections of the Press showed considerable improvement. The receipts and expenditure of the Press amounted to Rs. 4,957 and Rs. 11,050, as against Rs. 3,416 and Rs. 12,052 respectively in the previous year.

STATIONERY.

230. The receipts on account of the value of stationery articles supplied to Cranganur, Devaswoms, Town Councils, etc., amounted to Rs. 2,259, as against

Rs. 1,847 in the previous year. The total expenditure for the supply of stationery articles to all the offices in the State was Rs. 24,972, as against Rs. 22,906 in the previous year.

SCIENTIFIC AND MINOR DEPARTMENTS.

Ethnography.

231. During the year materials for the preparation of the second Volume of the 'Cochin Tribes and Castes' were collected. Investigations into the manners and customs of the castes referred to in paragraph 229 of the report for 1085 except the Syrian Christians were completed and manuscripts made ready for printing. The printing is now in progress and the second volume is expected to be published before the end of 1911. The book will be illustrated and will contain an introductory chapter by Dr. A. H. Keane, formerly Vice-President of the Anthropological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. With the publication of this volume, the Ethnographical survey of the State started so long ago as April 1902 may be considered to be complete. The expenditure incurred during the year on account of Ethnographical Survey amounted to Rs. 867, as against Rs. 2,400 in 1085.

Geological Survey.

232. The State Geologist was engaged for the most part of the year in the examination and investigation of exposures of rocks. The cursory examination of the whole State was completed and the detailed examination undertaken. The taluks of Mukundapuram and Trichur were mapped showing the parts examined. The results of the investigations conducted are given in the scientific portion of his report, which will be published for general information. The cost of the establishment during the year was Rs. 7,115, as against Rs. 7,140, the revised estimate of 1086.

Archæology.

233. Ruins and monuments of historical and archæological interest continued to be under the supervision of the Public Works department. There were only two new discoveries during the year.

CRANGANUR.

234. Cranganur is a small principality with an area of 18¾ square miles and a population of 33,193 according to the Census of 1911. The Chief pays a tribute of Rs. 6,857 to the State. But the Cranganur taluk is administered as part of the State, although financially separate.

235. The subjoined statement exhibits the financial condition of the principality at the beginning and at the end of the year under report.

Opening balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury	Rs.	45,871	Disbursements under service heads	...	Rs.	1,10,464
	Investment ...	,,	2,00,985	Do. do debt heads	...	,,	39,588
	Total ...	,,	2,46,856	Total	...	,,	1,50.052
Receipts under service heads	...	,,	1,05,874	Closing balance	Cash in the Cranganur Treasury ...	,,	34,662
Do. do debt heads	...	,,	34,124		Investments ...	,,	2,02,140
Total	...	,,	1,39,998		Total ...	,,	2,36,802
Grand Total	...	,,	3,86,854		Grand Total ...	,,	3,86,854

A sum of Rs. 1,155 was invested during the year in fixed deposits in the Bank of Madras.

THE VERNACULAR PRESS.

236. Particulars regarding the Newspapers and Magazines published in the State in 1086 are given below:—

Names of Newspapers	Language of publication	Place of publication	Daily, weekly or otherwise	Circulation No.	Tone and position of the journal
Messenger of the Sacred Heart ...	Malayalam	Ernakulam	Monthly	400	Religious
Lakshmi Bhai ...	do.	Trichur	do.	1,000	Literary & social
Prachina Tharaka ...	do.	do.	Bi-monthly	280	General
Kerala Chinthamani ...	do.	do.	Monthly	600	General & political
Suvisesha Venmazhu ...	do.	Kunnamkulam	Once in 2 months	325	Religious
Atma Poshini ...	do.	Kunnamkulam	Monthly	300	Religious
Bahu Rasam ...	do.	Ernakulam	do.	1,200	Political & social
Malabar Islam ...	do.	Mattancheri	Weekly	600	Religious
Swajana Mitram ...	do.	do.	do.	1,075	General & political
Kavana Kaumudi. ...	do.	Trichur	Monthly	500	Literary
Sathia Nadam ...	do.	Ernakulam	Weekly	1,000	Religious & social
Yogakshemam ...	do.	Tripunithura	Monthly	1,200	Educational & social
Mangalodayam ...	do. and Sanskrit	Trichur	Monthly	600	Literary and social

237. Vernacular journalism in the State continued to show improvement and was conducted on moderate principles. The press room system continued and was availed of to an appreciable extent.

CHAPTER VI.

CONCLUSION.

THE changes that have taken place in the administrative departments of the State during the years 1083 to 1085 have been summarised in the concluding paragraphs of the Administration Reports for those years.

The work of re-adjusting the whole administrative machinery was practically concluded with the close of 1085, and the Darbar were therefore able to take a comprehensive review of the net results of all these changes in the year of this report, and they are pleased to record their satisfaction that these results so far have been eminently successful. Every department of the State has now been reconstituted, enlarged and equipped so as to meet the growing demand of a progressive administration. The finances will no longer hamper the Darbar. On the other hand, they show healthy signs of gradual expansion. All the uncertain elements that are likely to disturb the equilibrium of the finances have either been removed or brought under adequate control. The State has therefore entered into a period of healthy prosperity after years of difficulty and struggle as to the ways and means required to provide for all the requirements of the different administrative departments. The year of this report has closed with a considerable surplus showing a total revenue of just over 43½ lakhs making an advance of nearly four lakhs over that of the previous year and ten lakhs over that of the year 1083. The expenditure on the other hand, while providing for enhanced grants under the main heads of internal administration, remains practically what it was 5 years ago, *i.e.*, in 1082. The grants under (1)Education, (2)Medical, Sanitation and Conservancy and (3) Public Works, have increased from Rs. 1,36,859, Rs. 92,146 and Rs. 2,77,316, in 1082 to Rs. 2,78,827, Rs. 2,55,418 and Rs. 4,72,178 respectively in 1086. Considerable advance has been made in the development of municipal government in important towns and in formulating sanitary schemes on a large scale for the Capital of the State. The educational policy has been definitely laid down after mature discussion. Sufficient impetus has been given for the development of industrial education on practical lines and the pay and prospects of the teachers of all grades have been improved at an additional cost of Rs. 66,291 per annum. An annual increase of 3 lakhs has been provided for as recurring charges on account of the establishments owing to the several reorganisations effected. One debenture loan of 10 lakhs has been fully paid up, and sufficient funds have been accumulated from the surpluses and invested towards the repayment of the second debenture loan. During the year under report, the net liabilities were reduced by a sum of 8 lakhs, and the State debts now amount only to Rs. 1,43,851, as against Rs. 9,47,592 at the beginning of the year, Rs. 15,77,128 the year before, and Rs. 22,63,364 the year previous to that. These satisfactory results must chiefly be attributed to the development of the resources of the State in all directions without imposing any fresh burden on the people. The revenues have augmented by 10 lakhs during the past three years, and the Darbar have adopted a liberal policy of expenditure in all the important branches of internal administration. In regard to departmental establishments, they are satisfied that a healthier spirit prevails throughout from the lowest public servant to the head in each department, and considerable progress has been made recently in regard to His Highness' beneficent policy of enlisting all available local talents in the service of the Darbar. In paragraph 7 of the Diwan's Proceedings dated 16th October, 1910, the Darbar's policy in regard to this matter was clearly enunciated as follows :—

CHAP. VI.

"In the last Administration Report written by Mr. (now Diwan Bahadur) Rajagopala Chari as Diwan of Cochin, which is for the year 1075, he made the following observations in the concluding chapter :—

'In a small State like Cochin, where the highly paid appointments are comparatively few, the introduction of officers from outside even for short periods, requires some explanation, and I therefore feel it due to the Darbar to place on record the fact that every application that was sent up to the Madras Government for the loan of an Officer was so sent up after most careful consideration, and after the Darbar was satisfied in each case that the reorganisation of the department concerned could not with safety be entrusted to other than an officer well trained in that kind of work. Nor can it be forgotten that the Officers of the Madras Service lent to the Darbar have been so lent for specific periods, and that at the end of each such period the department concerned will be in a condition when it can be safely entrusted to an Officer of the permanent service, should a suitable man be forthcoming'.

"The Darbar are now pleased to be able to record that the policy embodied in these observations has, during the past decade, been fully adhered to and has since developed on the lines therein indicated to such a satisfactory extent that they are now encouraged to take more definite steps to provide for the necessary measures that will enable the selection of men within the State, whether in permanent service or not, to high positions of trust and responsibility. Special departments require special training, and so long as suitable men are forthcoming, the Darbar have been and will be prepared to provide for such training to them according to Darbar's discretion, and now that all the important reorganisations have been completed and the administrative departments are placed on what the Darbar believe to be a sound and efficient footing, it is necessary that a continuity of this policy may be ensured so that there may not be any necessity for seeking special help of officers from outside at any particular period in the future".

Till the close of 1086, the position of a Head of department, which was previously held by special officers from outside, has been bestowed on officers of His Highness' Government in the case of the Land Revenue, Forest, Police and Account departments. The Heads of the Account, Police and Forest departments have all been specially trained, the officer appointed for the Forest being due next month to take up his new appointment. There are still under training others in the public service of the State for responsible posts, such as the Superintendent of Agriculture, Assistants in the Account department and Executive Officers of the Public Works and Forest departments. The former has been deputed to Europe and the latter to Madras and Dehra Dun respectively. Adequate scope has been provided in the revision of departmental establishments to afford a training ground to junior officers for gaining administrative experience, so that, in the future, there may not be any necessity to send men outside the State for any special course of training. The pay and prospects of all the departmental establishments have been considerably improved. From the above, the general trend of the policy of His Highness' Darbar will be apparent. His Highness' Darbar are always and will ever be anxious to select the best men for all responsible positions of administrative authority in the State and must naturally look to the men at their disposal first before indenting on other Governments or going in for men outside the State. The policy as laid down and practised being clearly understood, there is every hope that, in the course of a few years more, suitable men will be forthcoming within the State for all important posts of trust and responsibility.

In concluding this report, I must again record my appreciation of the whole-hearted support and loyal co-operation of the State officers, all of whom have carried out the Darbar's policy with personal interest and zeal. Without their willing co-operation, it would not have been possible to achieve any satisfactory results. What has been achieved, His Highness' Government acknowledge as being largely due to good work all round, which has been acknowledged and commended in the usual departmental reviews of the year's administration. I take this opportunity of thanking all the heads of departments on behalf of His Highness' Darbar for their valuable services.

CAMP-MADRAS,
November 9, 1911.

A. R. BANERJI,
DIWAN OF COCHIN.

APPENDIX.

Chapter I.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1086 M. E.

GENERAL.

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period From	Period To	Remarks
1	2	3	4		5
	Residency				
1	R. C. C. Carr, Esquire ...	Resident in Travancore and Cochin ...	1- 1-86	22- 2-86	
2	A. T. Forbes, Esquire ...	Do	23- 2-86	32-12-86	
3	Capt. R. E. G. Berkeley ...	Assistant Do			
4	H. C. Perkins, Esquire ...	Medical Officer in charge			
	Palace				
1	A. R. Venkiteswara Iyer ...	Ag. Sarvadhikariakar	1- 1-86	18- 2-86	
2	C. S. Gopaladesikachariar ...	Sarvadhikariakar	19- 2-86	30-10-86	On privilege leave till 18- 2-86
			25-11-86	32-12-86	On privilege leave from 31-10-86 to 24-11-86
3	K. Ramavurma Raja, B.A. ...	Special Palace Officer			
	General Administration				
4	A. R. Banerji, M. A., I. C. S. ...	Diwan			
5	M. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...	Secretary to the Diwan			
6	K. Sanku Wariyar, B. A. ...	Comptroller of Accounts			
	Revenue				
7	V. T. Krishnamachari, B. A. & B.L.	Diwan Peishkar	1- 1-86	28- 7-86	Reverted to British service from 29- 7-86
8	K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L. ...	Do	29- 7-86	32-12-86	
9	E. H. Johnstone, D. D. R. ...	Conservator of Forests			
10	G. R. Grubb, M. A. ,M. A. I. ...	Tramway Engineer	1- 1-86	14- 7-86	On privilege leave from 15-7-86 to 5-10-86
11	E. C. King ...	Assistant to the Tramway Engineer in charge	15- 7-86	5-10-86	
12	G. R. Grubb, M. A., M. A. I. ...	Tramway Engineer	6-10-86	32-12-86	
13	H. W. M. Brown ...	Superintendent of Excise			
14	P. C. Job, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Stamps			
	Judicial				
15	V. Kelu Eradi ...	Chief Judge	1- 1-86	5- 7-86	On privilege leave from 6-7-86 to 28-7-86
16	K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L. ...	Ag. Chief Judge	6- 7-86	28- 7-86	
17	V. Kelu Eradi ...	Chief Judge	29- 7-86	32-12-86	
18	K. Narayana Marar, B. A. & B. L. ...	Puisne Judge	1- 1-86	5- 7-86	Acting Chief Judge from 6-7-86 to 28-7-86 & Diwan Peishkar from 29-7-86
19	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L....	Ag. Puisne Judge	6- 7-86	28- 7-86	
		Puisne Judge	29- 7-86	32-12-86	
20	P. Cheriyan, B. A. & B. L. ...	Puisne Judge	1- 1-86	19- 4-86	Reverted to Travancore service from 20-4-86
21	F. J. De' Rozario ...	Do	30- 4-86	32-12-86	
22	C. Achyutha Menon, B. A. ...	District Magistrate			On deputation as Superintendent of Census
23	B. K. Raghavan Nambiar, B. A. & B. L....	Ag. Do			
24	A. W. Rice ...	Police Inspector in charge of the office of the Superintendent of Police	1- 1-86	16- 1-86	
25	M. A. Chakko, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Police & Commandant, Nair Brigade	17- 1-86	32-12-86	Under training till 17-1-86
26	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...	District & Sessions Judge, Anjikaimal			On other duty and on privilege leave from 6-1-86 to 5-4-86
27	P. Narayana Menon, M. A. & B. L.	Ag. Do do	1- 1-86	28- 7-86	
		Permanent Do do	29- 7-86	32-12-86	
28	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...	Ag. District & Sessions Judge, Trichur	1- 1-86	5- 4-86	
29	T. S. Narayana Iyer, M. A. & B. L....	District & Sessions Judge, Trichur	6- 1-86	5- 4-86	
30	V. K. Sankara Menon, B. A. ...	Ag. Do do	6- 4-86	28- 7-86	
		Permanent Do do	29- 7-86	32-12-86	
31	C. Anthappayi, B.A. ...	Superintendent of Registration			

N. B.—Column 4 is left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

(i) Names of high officials in the Cochin State and Residency officials showing changes in the personnel during the year 1086 M. E.—(*Continued*).

Serial No.	Name of officer	Appointment	Period		Remarks
			From	To	
1	2	3	4		5
32	T. A. Anantha Rama Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...	Government Advocate & Law Officer	1- 1-86	3- 7-86	On privilege leave from 4-7-86 to 30-7-86
33	T. M. Krishna Menon, B.A. & B.L.	Ag. Do	4- 7-86	30- 7-86	
34	T. A. Anantha Rama Iyer, B. A. & B. L. ...	Government Advocate & Law Officer	1- 8-86	32-12-86	
35	A. C. Augustus ...	Superintendent, Central Jail	1- 1-86	16- 8-86	On privilege leave from 17-8-86 to 10-11-86
36	M. B. Laboucherdiere ...	Ag. Do	17- 8-86	10-11-86	
37	A. C. Augustus ...	Superintendent, Central Jail	11-11-86	32-12-86	
	Miscellaneous				
38	T. V. Kasturi Renga Iyer, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Devaswoms & Oottupurahs			
39	H. C. Gill, A. M. I. C. E. ...	Ag. Chief Engineer	1- 1-86	10- 9-86	
40	G. E. Browning, A. M. I. C. E. ...	Chief Engineer	11- 9-86	32-12-86	On leave till 11-9-86
41	J. V. Pope, M. A. ...	Special Educational Officer			
42	F. S. Davies, B. A. ...	Principal, Ernakulam College			
43	C. Mathai, B. A. ...	Chief Inspector of schools			
44	G. N. Coombes, L. R. C. P. & S. ...	Chief Medical and Sanitary Officer			
45	J. I. Chandy, B. A. ...	Superintendent of Anchal			
46	K. K. Sen Gupta, M. A., B. Sc. ...	State Geologist			
47	A. S. F. Mody, A. M. I. C. E. ...	Special water works Engineer	3- 8-86	32-12-86	
48	Lieut. T. A. Bassett ...	Master Attendant, Sirkar Ports	1- 1-86	17- 9-86	On three months' leave from 18-9-86
49	Lieut. L. B. Clarke ...	Ag. Do	18- 9-86	16-12-86	
50	Lieut. T. A. Bassett ...	Master Attendant, Sirkar Ports	17-12-86	32-12-86	

N. B.—Column 4 is left blank in the case of officers who were holding the same appointment throughout the year.

Chapter III.

LEGISLATION

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1086 M. E.

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
1	Regulation I of 1010—extending the powers of jurisdiction of the Zillah Judges	Yes	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
2	Regulation II of 1010—for the future guidance of the Appeal Court	,,	Do
3	Regulation III of 1010—for giving greater efficiency to the system of Police established in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation VIII of 1076, Regulation I of 1077, Regulation V of 1083 and Regulation VII of 1084
4	Regulation IV of 1010—for constituting the Zillah Courts, Criminal Courts of the respective Zillahs and appointing the Judges of the Appeal Court Circuit Judges and for defining the respective powers	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1043 which again was repealed partly by Regulation II of 1076 and partly by Regulation III of 1076
5	Regulation I of 1036—for the speedy administration of Civil and Criminal Justice and for the establishment of Small Cause Courts	,,	Do
6	Regulation II of 1036—to clear the doubts of the Appeal Court in regard to the provisions of Regulation I of 1036	,,	
7	Regulation I of 1041—for the appointment of duly qualified Vakils to plead in Courts	,,	Amended by Regulation II of 1071
8	Regulation II of 1041—for providing specially against criminal breach of contract on the part of artificers, workmen and labourers	,,	
9	Regulation I of 1042—for extending the powers vested in the Munsiffs and for defining their jurisdiction	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1076
10	Regulation III of 1043—providing for the admission of counsel in criminal cases	,,	
11	Regulation I of 1053—for prescribing rules for the confiscation of animals, conveyances, &c., used in contraband trade	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation I of 1077, partly by Regulation V 1083 and partly by Regulation VII of 1084
12	Regulation I of 1057—to amend the law relating to the Civil Courts	,,	Partly repealed by Regulations II and III of 1076 and Regulation IV of 1084
13	Regulation I of 1058—for the better regulation of the Police in Cochin	,,	Partly repealed by Regulation III of 1075
14	Regulation I of 1059—The Cochin Penal Code	,,	Amended by Regulation VIII of 1084
15	Regulation II of 1061—providing for the execution by the Courts of Cochin of decrees passed by the Civil Courts of British India and Travancore	,,	
16	Regulation I of 1062—providing for the restriction and control of the erection of religious buildings, &c.	No	Amended by Regulation I of 1080
17	Regulation I of 1066—rendering the provisions of the Indian Christian Marriage Act XV of 1872 of the Governor-General of India in Council effectual and to prevent the solemnization of illegal marriage in this State	Yes	
18	Regulation I of 1067—amending the law relating to the management of the Anchal service, &c.	,,	
19	Regulation II of 1070—for acquiring land for public purposes	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1074
20	Do II of 1071—amending Regulation I of 1041	,,	
21	Do III of 1071—Cattle Trespass Regulation	,,	
22	Proclamation dated 8th February 1897 for taking effective precautionary measures against the spread of Bubonic plague	,,	
23	Regulation I of 1072—Epidemic Diseases Regulation	,,	
24	Do II of 1074—Survey Regulation	,,	
25	Do IV of 1074—Amending Regulation II of 1070	,,	
26	Do V of 1074—The Destruction of Records Regulation	,,	
27	Do I of 1075—The Notaries Public Regulation	,,	
28	Do III of 1075—The Special Police Regulation	,,	
29	Do IV of 1075—for preventing the landing of goods at places other than Malipuram or Narakal	,,	
30	Regulation I of 1076—The Cochin Census Regulation	,,	
31	Do II of 1076—The Cochin Chief Court Regulation	No	Amended by Regulation IV of 1079 and Regulation II of 1083
32	Do III of 1076—The Cochin Civil Courts Regulation	,,	Amended by Regulation IV of 1084
33	Regulation IV of 1076—A Regulation for the protection of Judicial Officers	Yes	
34	Do V of 1076—The Coffee-Stealing Prevention Regulation	,,	
35	Do VI of 1076—The Prisons Regulation	,,	
36	Do VII of 1076—making better provision for the efficient working of the British Postal Department in the State	,,	

(ii) List of Laws in force in the Cochin State on the last day of Karkadagom 1086 M. E.— *(Continued).*

Serial No.	Description	Whether adapted from British Indian Acts	Remarks
37	Regulation VIII of 1076—The Opium Regulation	Yes	
38	Do I of 1077—The Abkari do	,,	
39	Do I of 1079—The Civil Procedure Code	,,	Amended by Regulation III of 1083
40	Do II of 1079—The Limitation Regulation	,,	
41	Do III of 1079—The General Clauses Regulation	,,	
42	Do IV of 1079—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
43	Indian Evidence Act, I of 1872	Yes	Brought into force from 1st Meenom 1080 by His Highness' Proclamation dated and February 1905
44	Regulation I of 1080—amending Regulation I of 1062	No	
45	Do II of 1080—The Court Fees Regulation	Yes	
46	Do III of 1080—The Forest Regulation	,,	
47	Do IV of 1080—The Companies Regulation	,,	Partly repealed from 1084 by Regulation VI of 1083
48	Do I of 1081—The Hindu Religious Institutions Regulation	No	
49	Do II of 1081—The Registration of Births and Deaths Regulation	Yes	Partly amended by Regulation IV of 1086
50	Do III of 1081—The Treasure Trove Regulation	,,	
51	Do I of 1082—The Extradition Regulation	,,	
52	Do II of 1082—The Ports do	,,	
53	Do III of 1082—The Ferries and Tolls Regulation	,,	
54	Do IV of 1082—The Public Gambling Regulation	,,	
55	Do V of 1082—The Forest Steam Tramway Regulation	,,	
56	Do I of 1083—A Regulation for the disposal of the Appeal suit No. I of 1080 on the file of His Highness the Raja's Court of Appeal	,,	
57	Do II of 1083—amending the Cochin Chief Court Regulation II of 1076	No	
58	Do III of 1083—amending the Cochin Civil Procedure Code	Yes	
59	Do IV of 1083—The Revenue Recovery Regulation	,,	
60	Do V of 1083—The Salt Regulation	,,	
61	Do VI of 1083—The Stamp Regulation	,,	
62	Do VII of 1083—The Factories do	,,	
63	The Indian Contract Act, IX of 1872 (with certain amendments)	,,	Brought into force from 1st Chingom 1084 by His Highness Proclamation dated 14th August 1908
64	Regulation I of 1084—a Regulation to facilitate enquiries into matters connected with the administration of revenue and into the conduct of public servants	,,	
65	Do II of 1084—The Arms Regulation	,,	
66	Do III of 1084—The Petroleum Regulation	,,	
67	Do IV of 1084—The Civil Courts Amendment Regulation	,,	
68	Do V of 1084—The Registration Regulation	,,	
69	Do VI of 1084—The Lepers do	,,	
70	Do VII of 1084—The Tobacco Regulation	,,	
71	Do VIII of 1084—A Regulation to amend the Cochin Penal Code	,,	
72	Do I of 1085—The Cochin Municipal and Sanitary Improvement Regulation	,,	Partly amended by Regulation III of 1086
73	Do I of 1086—Cochin Census do	,,	
74	Do II of 1086—Cochin Criminal Procedure Code	,,	
75	Do III of 1086—A Regulation to Amend Regulation I of 1085	,,	
76	Do IV of 1086—A Regulation to Amend Regulation II of 1081	,,	

(iii) Statement of rainfall in the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

A.—Season and rainfall.

Stations	Chingom	Kanni	Thulam	Vrischigom	Dhanu	Makarom	Kumbhom	Meenom	Medom	Edavom	Mithunom	Karkadagom	Total	Total for past year	Average of past 5 years	Remarks
Ernakulam	5·49	12·41	21·25	1·75	...	...	0·45	0·47	5·95	31·70	32·37	13·90	125·74	104·56	111·00	
Mattancheri	5·95	12·33	21·15	1·54	...	0·95	...	0·25	8·30	33·04	23·74	12·56	119·81	111·25	...	
Cranganur	5·02	8·15	17·42	9·79	...	...	...	...	1·94	38·28	23·65	17·17	121·42	107·10	...	
Irinjalakuda	5·41	12·98	17·79	11·58	...	...	...	...	6·47	32·78	26·39	20·02	133·42	91·02	...	
Trichur	6·25	8·62	18·19	4·49	...	0·22	...	...	3·58	32·33	30·30	19·84	123·82	87·89	129·04	
Wadakkancheri	5·40	6·63	18·06	2·42	...	...	0·06	0·01	3·30	26·36	27·21	22·57	112·02	71·85	...	
Chittur	3·81	7·47	13·49	1·89	...	...	1·08	...	0·20	14·84	23·02	15·57	81·37	59·60	74·61	
Total for the State	37·33	68·59	127·35	33·46	...	1·17	1·59	0·73	29·74	209·33	186·68	121·63	817·60	633·27	314·65	

(iv) Statement as to the prices of staple food grains.

B.—Staple food grains.

Articles	Prices of food grains per maund of 82⅔ lbs. During Karkadagom 1085			During Karkadagom 1086			Remarks
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
Rice (husked) ...	5	4	11	5	7	5	
Wheat	6	2	2	5	13	5	
Peas	5	1	1	4	13	2	
Dholl	5	15	8	4	15	2	
Gram	4	5	1	3	8	7	
Til or Gingelly	9	5	0	10	1	3	
Green peas	4	13	3	4	10	1	
Bengal gram	5	0	6	4	12	6	

(v) Agricultural stock in the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E

C.—Agricultural stock.

Name of Taluk	Year	Horses and cattle: Bullocks	Cows	Buffaloes: Male	Buffaloes: Female	Horses	Asses	Sheep and goats	Ploughs: With 2 bullocks	Ploughs: With 4 bullocks	Carts: Riding	Carts: Load carrying	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cochin-Kanayanur ...	1086	10,418	9,432	651	328	41	...	4,582	3,953	...	125	23	
Cranganur ...	,,	550	1,623	117	298	3	...	661	63	...	...	3	
Mukundapuram ...	,,	17,573	9,987	3,780	2,610	58	7	4,598	11,260	...	142	420	
Trichur ...	,,	10,920	11,975	7,299	2,387	96	10	4,600	8,777	...	294	685	
Talapilli ...	,,	10,861	11,006	14,444	1,147	7	...	12,164	12,431	...	290	217	
Chittur ...	,,	8,198	8,527	6,885	2,574	87	115	6,798	9,929	...	681	501	
Total ...		58,520	52,550	33,176	9,344	292	132	33,403	46,413	...	1,532	1,849	

(vi) Statement showing the Excise Shops and Excise Revenue of the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

Taluks	Country Spirit		Toddy		Opium		Ganja		Total		Remarks
	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Total Abkari Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	No. of shops	Rental	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Kanayanur	294		654		25		22		995		
Cochin	503		783		28		28		1,342		
Mukundapuram..	217		284		14		14		529		
Trichur	73		80		9		9		171		
Talapilli	30		78	*Rs. 2,09,218	10	Rs. 14,000	10	Rs. 5,000	128	Rs. 2,28,218	
Chittur	21		43		7		7		78		
Cranganur	127		127		3		3		260		
Total	1,265		2,049		96		93		3,503		

* Column 5 gives the revenue of both toddy and country spirit shops together. As the Abkari farm is sold as a whole, separate figures cannot be given.

(vii) Statement showing the strength, cost, discipline and education of the Police for the year 1086 M. E.

E.—Police.

Description of office	Number	Pay of grade	Total cost	Punishments			Rewards		Education		Remarks
				Dismissed	Fined, degraded, or suspended departmentally	Punished judicially	By promotion	By money	Number able to read and write	Number under instruction	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
		Rs.	Rs.								
Superintendent and Commandant of the Nair Brigade ...	1	425	425	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Inspector	1	125	125	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Second grade Inspectors... ...	2	100	200	..	...	...	1	1	2	...	
Head quarter Inspector	1	70	70	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	
Reserve Sub-Inspector	1	35	35	..	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Senior Drill Instructor	1	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
Junior Drill Instructor	1	18	18	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	
Gymnastic Instructor	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	
First grade Sub-Inspectors ...	4	40	160	..	3	...	...	1	4	...	
Office Sub-Inspector	1	30	30	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	
Second grade Sub-Inspectors ...	5	30	150	...	11	...	...	...	5	...	
Third grade Sub-Inspectors ...	4	25	100	1	5	...	...	...	4	...	
Chief Head constable	1	20	20	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	
First grade Head constables ...	9	20	180	...	11	..	...	2	9	...	
Second grade Head constables ...	12	15	180	...	10	...	...	3	12	...	
Third grade Head constables ...	18	12	216	...	18	...	...	3	18	...	
Bugler	1	10	10	...	...	..	...	...	1	...	
First class constables	155	8	1,240	...	89	..	...	22	155	...	
Second class constables	322	7	2,254	3	295	...	3	37	322	...	
Total ...	541	...	5,463	4	442	..	4	71	541	...	

(viii) Comparative Statement of cases (under the C. P. C) handled by the Police during the years 1085 and 1086 M. E.

Division.	Cases.						Persons.						Property.						Remarks.
	1085			1086			1085			1086			1085			1086			
	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Charged.	Detected.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Tried.	Convicted.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	Lost.	Recovered.	Percentage.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
													Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		
A (Cochin-Kanayanur) ...	344	261	75·87	311	232	74·59	433	288	66·51	304	215	70·72	4,137	3,021	73·02	9,229	6,261	67·84	
B (Trichur, Irinjalakuda and Cranganur ...	310	238	76·77	286	221	77·27	478	293	61·29	425	291	68·47	6,936	5,009	72·21	3,330	2,910	87·38	
C (Chittur and Talapilli) ...	143	192	71·32	122	94	77·04	202	130	64·35	197	145	73·60	3,364	2,206	65·57	1,879	1,229	65·40	
Total ...	797	601	75·40	719	547	76·07	1,113	711	63·88	926	651	70·30	14,437	10,236	70·90	14,438	10,400	72·03	

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

Description of offences.	Number of offences.			No. of cases disposed of in 1086	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment									Awaiting trial		Remarks
							Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine																				
	Balance from 1085	Committed during 1086	Total				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total				Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment	Persons	Cases	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
1. Offences against public tranquility, such as unlawful assemblies, rioting, affray and abetment thereof	1	36	37	35	322	90	..	21	..	..	69	..	90	215	..	..	13	2	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	2	
2. Offences by or relating to public servants	1	12	13	13	22	20	..	1	..	..	19	..	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
3. Giving or fabricating false evidence and other offences against public justice	3	50	53	51	68	28	3	2	..	..	23	..	28	38	..	..	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	
4. Offences relating to coins, &c.	..	3	3	3	5	4	..	2	..	..	1	1	4	1	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
5. Offences relating to weights and measures	..	58	58	58	63	46	1	..	..	..	45	..	46	17	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
6. Offences affecting public health, safety, convenience, decency and morals, and other public nuisances	..	137	137	136	144	136	3	..	..	..	133	..	136	3	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	1	
7. Murder and abetment	..	2	2	1	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*1	..	..	1	1	*
8. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder and abetment	..	2	2	2	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	
9. Causing death by rash or negligent acts	..	3	3	3	3	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
10. Attempt at suicide and abetment	..	4	4	4	4	4	2	2	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
11. Hurt	5	975	980	963	1,876	154	3	40	..	..	111	..	154	1,671	..	..	17	12	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	17	
12. Grievous hurt	7	22	29	24	145	19	..	12	1	4	1	1	19	96	..	..	..	1	..	13	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	5	
13. Wrongful restraint and wrongful confinement	2	23	25	24	77	15	..	..	..	..	15	..	15	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
14. Assault and use of criminal force	2	65	67	63	156	33	2	6	..	1	24	..	33	106	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	4	
15. Kidnapping	1	3	4	4	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Rape and attempt at rape	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
17. Other offences affecting the human body	..	2	2	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	

(ix) Statement showing the number of crimes committed, number of cases disposed of and cases awaiting trial in the Criminal Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.— *(Continued).*

Description of offences.	Number of offences			No. of cases disposed of in 1086	No. of persons apprehended	No. of persons convicted	No. of persons sentenced to							No. of persons acquitted or discharged	No. of persons confined being insane	No. of persons died during or before trial	Term of imprisonment									Awaiting trial		
							Imprisonment		Imprisonment and fine								Under one month	From 1 to 2 months	From 2 to 3 months	From 3 to 6 months	From 6 to 12 months	From 1 to 2 years	From 2 to 3 years	From 3 to 5 years	Above 5 years	Transportation	Capital punishment			
	Balance from 1085	Committed during 1086	Total				Simple	Rigorous	Simple	Rigorous	Fine only	Whipping	Total															Persons	Cases	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31
18. Theft	14	478	492	483	986	496	10	240	..	21	62	73	406	522	..	..	26	101	97	42	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	43	9	
19. Extortion	..	10	10	9	23	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	
20. Robbery	1	8	9	7	19	6	..	2	..	..	4	..	6	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	
21. Dacoity	2	9	11	9	64	7	..	5	1	1	..	..	7	39	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	4	1	..	..	..	..	16	2	
22. Criminal misappropriation	2	12	14	14	20	3	..	..	..	..	3	..	3	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
23. Criminal breach of trust	1	38	39	38	57	10	..	9	..	..	1	..	10	42	..	..	..	..	4	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	
24. Criminal breach of trust by public servant	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
25. Receiving or dealing in stolen property	..	11	11	11	31	17	..	2	..	..	14	1	17	14	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
26. Cheating	..	19	19	18	44	5	..	3	..	..	2	..	5	38	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
27. Mischief by fire	..	2	2	1	11	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	
28. Other mischief	..	116	116	113	247	29	..	6	..	..	23	..	29	208	..	..	..	2	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	3	
29. Criminal trespass and other offences relating to possession of property	3	110	113	110	277	40	..	14	..	..	25	1	40	220	..	..	..	2	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	3	
30. House-breaking and theft	2	26	28	26	38	28	..	25	..	1	2	..	28	7	..	..	..	..	..	15	9	..	..	..	2	..	..	3	2	
31. Forgery	1	11	12	10	33	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	2	
32. Criminal breach of contract	..	2	2	2	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
33. Defamation	..	4	4	2	30	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	2	
34. Criminal intimidation, insult and annoyance	..	48	48	47	115	10	2	1	..	..	7	..	10	99	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
35. Offences against local and special laws such as smuggling, &c.	3	1,469	1,472	1,471	1,680	1,475	27	72	..	1	1,375	..	1,475	195	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	
36. Other offences not included in the above	..	27	27	26	72	16	2	1	..	2	1	..	16	66	..	..	..	..	7	3	..	3	1	..	1	..	..	3	1	
Total	51	3,798	3,849	3,784	6,664	2,611	58	479	2	32	1,963	77	2,611	3,793	..	..	165	140	147	83	20	8	3	..	5	..	..	234	65	

(x) Statement showing the number of offences reported and dealt with by the various Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

F.—Criminal.

NAME OF COURT.	Number of offences reported		Number of persons dealt with								Persons disposed of					Remarks
			Remaining at the end of last year	Brought to trial				Total			Discharged without trial	Acquitted	Convicted	Committed or referred	Died, escaped or transferred	Persons remaining at the end of the year
				Arrested by police	Upon warrant	On summons	Voluntary Arrested in presence of Magistrates	1085	1086							
	1085	1086														
The District Magistrate's Court	49	58	51	44	26	167	14	3	219	254	118	22	71	...	...	43
Kanayanur Magistrate's Court	710	551	17	101	110	778	11	...	1097	1000	140	406	412	29	...	13
Cochin do do ...	828	914	33	198	275	971	42	...	1134	1486	468	398	518	7	...	95
Cranganur do do ...	269	234	35	55	22	346	13	...	611	436	101	178	127	10	...	20
Mukundapuram do do ...	434	433	3	227	63	429	...	...	758	719	268	181	262	7	..	1
Trichur do do ...	588	674	28	364	51	781	30	...	1023	1226	417	311	446	17	...	35
Talapilli do do ...	505	512	25	350	33	429	3	.	839	815	91	212	475	18	...	19
Chittur do do ...	340	422	4	163	79	453	2	31	500	728	116	320	283	1	...	8
Total ...	3723	3798	196	1502	659	4354	115	34	6181	6664	1719	2028	2594	89	...	234

(xi) Statement showing the results of appeals against decisions passed by the Criminal Courts in the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

F.—Criminal.

TRIBUNALS	Number of appeals for disposal	Number of persons and cases														Remarks
		Appeals rejected		Sentences						Proceedings quashed		Referred		Further enquiry, etc., ordered		Pending		
				Confirmed		Modified		Reversed										
		Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	Persons	Cases	
Chief Court ...	12*	...	...	9	8	6	2	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Anjikaimal Sessions Court	16	2	2	22	6	...	...	13	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	2	
Trichur do do ...	11	...	...	8	4	...	...	11	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
District Magistrate's Court	323†	70	61	256	137	85	42	124	68	...	...	...	...	17	5	21	10	
Total ...	362	72	63	295	155	91	44	151	83	...	...	...	...	17	5	43	12	

* Includes one appeal pending from last year.

† Includes one appeal pending from last year.

(xii) Statement showing the number of prisoners confined in the Jails in the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

G.—Jails.

Stations	Number of prisons	Number of persons: Remaining from last year	Number of persons: Admitted during the year	Number of persons: Total: Past year	Number of persons: Total: Present year	Daily average: Past year	Daily average: Present year	Number of persons remaining at the end of the year	Total cost of Jails and prisoners Rs.	A.	P.	Average period of accused under trial	Remarks showing mortality among convicts in Jails
Ernakulam Central Jail ...	1	136	609	701	745	133·58	122·65	177	17,509	15	...	3·16	
Mattancheri Sub-jail ...	1	...	140	157	140	3·89	2·61	2	247	6	3	5·87	
Cranganur ,, ...	1	1	60	68	61	10·6	11·8	...	203	11	9	8	
Mukundapuram ,, ...	1	...	106	146	106	...	·29	1	242	13	10	7·7	
Trichur ,, ...	1	7	163	211	170	7·5	3·6	6	401	13	8	9·3	
Talapilli ,, ...	1	11	148	219	159	6	4	1	423	3	10	3·5	
Chittur ,, ...	1	2	131	83	133	·06	3·6	...	356	14	8	6	

N. B.—Under Sub-Jail expenditure should be added Rs. 15—12—6, being the cost of dieting the prisoners under the Police Custody spent by the Sub-Magistrate of Kanayannur.

(xiii) Civil Work—Nature and value of original suits filed and disposed of in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Filed during the year, received by transfer or remand		Total		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Suits filed during the present year									Suits disposed of during the present year								
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Value Rs. A. P.	Suits relating to landed property	Suits for money transaction	Suits for other rights	No. of suits under Rs. 100	No. of suits above Rs. 100 and below Rs. 500	No. of suits above Rs. 500 and below Rs. 1,000	No. of suits above Rs. 1,000 and below Rs. 5,000	No. of suits above Rs. 5,000	Exparte	Admitted and compromised	Struck off the file	Otherwise disposed of	Value Rs. A. P.	Average duration Ys. Ms. Ds.	Remarks
Anjikaimal District Court ...	149	102	173	180	322	282	220	183	102	99	5,61,748 6 1	36	98	46	9	12	8	133	18	42	6	1	124	5,46,463 1 11	... 7 1	
Trichur District Court ...	69	106	169	104	238	210	132	143	106	67	7,67,234 9 6	36	60	8	...	3	4	77	20	26	17	...	100	5,38,560 15 10	... 8 25	
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ...	168	179	1545	1529	1713	1708	1534	1578	179	130	1,79,501 3 7	326	1183	20	1014	327	188	...	...	911	134	5	528	1,60,583 2 2	... 3 14	
Cochin do do ...	94	117	1583	1571	1677	1688	1560	1578	117	110	1,91,659 6 9	102	1447	22	992	487	92	...	...	927	70	49	532	1,98,293 3 3	... 3 22	
Irinjalakuda do do ...	24	35	1418	1615	1442	1650	1407	1558	35	92	1,33,911 15 9	276	1305	34	1305	271	39	...	...	1025	167	60	306	94,951 13 1	... 21 28	
Trichur do do ...	77	78	1814	1835	1891	1913	1813	1838	78	75	1,85,267 9 9	189	1641	5	1438	350	47	...	...	1181	156	23	478	1,72,150 3 8	... 2 12	
Wadakkancheri do do ...	27	39	1113	1216	1140	1255	1101	1192	39	63	1,07,005 1 10	205	989	22	918	273	25	...	...	689	105	7	391	1,06,060 14 3	... 2 18	
Chittur do do ...	36	34	948	957	984	991	950	960	34	31	1,15,165 3 9	30	884	43	627	285	45	...	...	445	60	97	358	1,21,376 3 10	... 1 25	
Total	644	690	8763	9007	9407	9697	8717	9030	690	667	22,41,493 9 0	1200	7607	200	6303	2008	448	210	38	5246	715	242	2827	19,38,439 10 0		

(xiv) Civil Work—Results of applications for execution of decrees in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

Tribunals	Opening balance		Value of opening balance for the present year	Applications brought to the Register			Total			Disposed of			Closing balance			Nature of applications pending disposal at the close of the year		
	Past year	Present year		Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Past year	Present year	Value for present year	Below six months	Below twelve months	Above twelve months
1	2	3	4 Rs. A. P.	5	6	7 Rs. A. P.	8	9	10 Rs. A. P.	11	12	13 Rs. A. P.	14	15	16 Rs. A. P.	17	18	19
Anjikaimal District Court..	94	69	3,77,006 15 2	355	432	8,71,038 14 9	449	501	12,48,045 13 11	380	464	11,79,857 10 11	69	37	68,188 3 0	36	1	...
Trichur do do ...	16	11	25,858 3 3	188	226	3,98,185 8 2	204	237	4,24,043 11 5	193	216	3,96,586 14 6	11	21	27,456 12 11	21	...	...
Ernakulam District Munsiff's Court ...	128	143	24,314 2 2	1,582	1,890	2,50,835 12 6	1,710	2,033	2,75,149 14 8	1,567	1,868	2,39,933 10 5	143	165	35,216 4 3	165	...	...
Cochin do do ...	78	84	41,655 14 11	1,787	1,702	3,03,375 4 3	1,865	1,786	3,45,031 3 2	1,781	1,708	3,21,761 7 8	84	78	23,269 11 6	77	1	...
Irinjalakuda do do ...	84	101	23,635 1 11	1,643	1,760	2,01,681 9 11	1,727	1,861	2,25,316 11 10	1,626	1,797	2,09,316 2 5	101	64	16,000 9 5	62	1	1
Trichur do do ...	87	98	16,223 9 10	1,695	1,880	2,44,853 6 4	1,782	1,978	2,61,077 0 2	1,684	1,894	2,50,023 4 1	98	84	11,053 12 1	84	...	...
Wadakkancheri do ...	83	83	15,243 10 6	1,304	1,382	1,68,131 8 6	1,387	1,465	1,83,375 3 0	1,304	1,365	1,64,104 4 0	83	100	19,270 15 0	96	4	...
Chittur do do ...	50	36	7,676 5 8	876	843	1,40,963 7 4	926	879	1,48,639 13 0	890	851	1,44,836 2 9	36	28	3,803 10 3	28	...	...
Total ...	620	625	5,31,613 15 5	9,430	10,115	25,79,065 7 9	10,050	10,740	31,10,679 7 2	9,425	10,163	29,06,419 8 9	625	577	2,04,259 14 5	569	7	1

(xv) Civil Works—Number and results of appeals in Civil Suits in the Civil Courts of the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

TRIBUNALS	Opening balance		Filed during		Total for disposal		Disposed of during		Closing balance		Value of appeals filed during						How disposed of										Average duration					
																	Decisions confirmed		Decisions reversed		Decisions amended		Cases remanded for trial		Cases compromised or otherwise disposed of							
	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year Rs.	A.	P.	Present year Rs.	A.	P.	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year	Past year Ys.	Ms.	Ds.	Present year Ys.	Ms.	Ds.
Chief Court { Regular appeals	81	153	195	145 *	276	298	123	188	153	110	2,95,936	7	1	3,32,578 †	3	3	51	116	8	6	45	40	11	15	8	11	...	8	5	...	10	22
Chief Court { Second do	43	84	166	178 †	209	262	125	159	84	103	46,038	6	6	57,265 †	10	7	53	98	21	16	17	20	15	12	19	13	...	5	21	...	6	25
Anjikaimal District Court	90	79	287	295	377	374	298	302	79	72	68,519	2	5	60,068	10	0	166	187	43	35	46	47	34	30	9	3	...	3	10	...	3	11
Trichur do do	81	95	326	304	407	399	312	307	95	92	60,107	7	5	52,647	0	7	158	193	71	55	49	40	20	15	14	4	...	3	12	...	4	12
Total	295	411	974	922	1269	1333	858	956	411	377	4,70,601	7	5	5,02,559	8	5	428	594	143	112	157	147	80	72	50	31	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Includes those admitted on Review and received by transfer.
† Excludes those do. do.

(xvi) Statement showing registration of documents in the several Registry offices of the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

Name of Registry Offices	Documents presented for registration		Nature of documents presented: Mortgages		Sale- deeds		Wills		Money-bonds		Miscellaneous		Documents registered		Value of documents registered						Documents of which registration was refused		Documents remaining unregistered pending enquiry at the close of the year		Remarks.
	1085	1086	1085	1086	1085	1086	1085	1086	1085	1086	1085	1086	1085	1086	1085			1086			1085	1086	1085	1086	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16			17			18	19	20	21	22
															Rs.	A.	F.	Rs.	A.	F.					
Cochin ..	2,630	2,557	766	838	589	573	6	3	13	7	1,256	1,136	2,618	2,538	18,47,253	12	11	16,24,763	15	..	12	19	..	3	
Ernakulam ..	3,035	3,000	745	865	545	528	2	6	7	6	1,736	1,595	3,013	2,982	12,27,440	12	7	13,46,459	7	2	22	18	..	..	
Kanayanur ..	2,571	2,367	1,118	938	467	458	5	5	9	7	972	959	2,564	2,356	7,82,996	11	0½	7,97,888	1	8¼	8	16	..	1	
Kuzhupilli ..	2,110	2,412	487	714	409	483	4	5	5	4	1,205	1,206	2,101	2,398	10,37,115	8	6¼	12,27,806	9	9	9	14	..	..	
Vellarapilli ..	654	861	238	320	122	164	2	2	..	4	292	371	653	857	90,116	1	11½	1,43,084	12	8½	1	4	..	..	
Kodungallur ..	2,311	3,321	1,196	1,373	785	676	4	9	4	3	1,322	1,260	3,300	3,315	13,88,401	14	7½	14,80,569	15	5½	10	14	1	..	
Irinjalakuda ..	4,218	4,457	1,439	1,670	882	926	5	5	3	8	1,879	1,848	4,215	4,448	10,53,303	5	3	10,39,394	2	3	3	10	..	1	
Chalakudi ..	3,455	3,766	1,247	1,289	1,106	1,127	4	5	1	4	1,097	1,341	3,453	3,763	7,13,974	3	2	7,78,947	8	5	2	3	..	..	
Nellayi ..	2,337	2,342	739	721	641	696	3	8	11	2	953	915	2,335	2,336	7,54,692	6	2½	24,99,052	8	11¾	2	7	..	..	
Trichur ..	3,929	4,432	1,098	1,292	1,283	1,320	10	9	4	3	1,534	1,808	3,926	4,421	13,91,972	10	3	17,51,958	13	2	3	11	..	..	
Enamavu ..	3,028	3,512	1,122	1,003	691	723	3	5	4	3	1,208	1,778	3,023	3,501	8,32,740	14	2	10,65,974	9	4	5	11	..	..	
Mundur ..	2,291	2,812	663	749	593	594	3	4	9	13	1,023	1,452	2,289	2,811	5,49,093	0	9	5,60,274	1	6	2	1	..	..	
Kunnamkulam ..	4,013	4,407	1,488	1,728	801	820	10	11	82	99	1,632	1,749	4,007	4,397	10,61,045	14	10	11,99,384	14	..	6	15	..	..	
Wadakkancheri ..	1,904	1,871	642	502	556	581	8	6	10	7	688	775	1,889	1,859	5,03,308	2	1	5,56,272	2	10	12	12	3	..	
Chelakara ..	1,502	1,585	375	398	416	516	11	15	3	7	697	649	1,500	1,580	10,29,568	2	11	9,06,795	15	9	3	3	1	2	
Chittur ..	1,645	1,764	403	548	432	491	6	9	65	61	739	655	1,643	1,761	19,63,411	7	11	19,71,021	6	11	2	5	..	..	
Nemmara ..	601	618	138	146	181	205	3	9	10	8	269	250	601	616	4,17,061	8	1	6,10,953	8	5	..	2	..	..	
Total ..	43,234	46,084	13,904	15,094	10,499	10,881	89	116	240	246	18,502	19,747	43,130	45,932	1,66,43,496	9	3½	1,95,60,602	9	4	102	165	5	7	

(xvii) Statement showing the receipts and expenditure on account of Registration during the years 1085 & 1086 M. E.

Description	1085				1086				Remarks
	Number of deeds	Value of property		Fees realised	Number of deeds	Value of property		Fees realised	
1	2	3		4	5	6		7	8
		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	
Mortgage deeds	13,874	53,58,576	11 9½	21,931	11 ...	15,056	68,43,889	8 3½	25,059	
Sale-deeds	10,468	45,46,564	1 6	15,952	6 ...	10,839	64,93,874	14 1½	17,233	
Wills	89	94,305	7 10	365	... ...	116	72,674	10 2	468	
Money bonds	238	78,176	14 4½	326	... ...	245	70,901	4 9	308 8 ...	
Miscellaneous documents... ...	18,461	65,65,873	5 9½	25,216	3 ...	19,683	60,79,262	4 ...	26,604 11 ...	
Total ...	43,130	1,66,43,496	9 3½	61,143	4 ...	45,939	1,95,60,602	9 4	* 66,763	* The correct total comes to Rs. 69,673-3-0, but out of this, Rs. 2,910-3-0 relates to Cranganur funds, and hence the balance of Rs. 66,763 only is shown.
Fees for copies of registered documents				2,496	2 ...				2,907 7 ...	
Search fees				2,485	9 ...				2,443 8 ...	
Miscellaneous receipts				4,397	6 5				4,835 ... 10	
Total ...				9,379	1 5				10,185 15 10	
Grand total ...	43,130	1,66,43,496	9 3½	70,522	5 5	45,939	1,95,60,602	9 4	76,948 15 10	
Deduct expenditure				31,449	11 3				33,356 ... 7	
Net savings				39,072	10 2				43,592 15 3	

(xviii) Statement showing the Vital Statistics of the Gochin State for the year 1086 M. E.

J.—Vital statistics.

Name of Taluk and Town	* Population	Births		Increase	Decrease	Deaths		Increase	Decrease	Ratio per 1000 of population			
		Past year	Present year			Past year	Present year			Births		Deaths	
										Past year	Present year	Past year	Present year
Cochin-Kanayanur	2,64,828	4,464	3,588	374	..	3,659	2,510	..	252	18·98	18·26	15·56	12·86
Ernakulam Town			623				459						
Mattancheri Do			627				438						
Mukundapuram ..	1,93,930	3,260	3,391	131	..	2,091	2,254	163	..	20·14	17·48	12·92	11·62
Trichur	1,65,976	2,524	2,061	200	..	1,531	1,531	402	..	17·39	16·41	10·55	11·64
Trichur Town			663				402						
Talapilli ..	1,65,114	3,454	3,448	..	6	2,214	2,598	384	..	22·82	20·88	14·63	15·73
Chittur ..	91,289	1,475	1,601	126	..	1,034	1,259	225	..	16·47	17·49	11·54	13·70
Cranganore ..	33,193	607	600	..	7	417	425	8	..	20·83	18·76	14·31	12·80
Total ..	9,18,110	15,784	16,602	831	13	10,946	11,876	1,182	252	19·43	18·08	13·48	12·93

Remarks: * According to the Census of 1911.

(xix) Statement showing Medical Relief afforded in the Gochin State Medical Institutions during the year 1086 M. E.

K.— Medical Relief.

Hospitals and Dispensaries	No. of patients treated		Results of in-door patients				Expenditure			Daily average	Remarks
	Out-door	In-door	Discharged	Absented	Died	Remaining under treatment	Rs.	A.	P.		
General Hospital, Ernakulam ..	36,699	1,234	1,122	..	57	55	*41,505	1	4	243·68	* As invoice for drugs has not been received, cost of same cannot be distributed. † Expenditure met from the Jail Department. ‡ Rs. 1,917-10-2 met from the Cranganur funds. § Rs. 2,135-2-0 met from the Forest Tramway Department.
Central Jail do. do. ..	611	41	37	1	2	1	† ..	..	..	13·65	
Tripunithura Hospital ..	13,024	135	113	3	18	1	3,265	6	6	107·72	
Andikadavu Dispensary ..	12,856	..	..	..	..	..	1,211	..	1	76·79	
Mattancheri Hospital ..	18,318	1,238	1,162	..	28	48	6,814	2	7	159·50	
Do. Male Dispensary ..	11,907	..	..	..	..	..	998	2	..	81·85	
Narakal Dispensary ..	17,028	..	..	..	..	..	1,510	14	4	167·38	
Cranganur do. ..	14,842	156	138	..	6	12	‡ ..	..	..	102·46	
Chalakudi Hospital ..	19,417	431	418	..	13	..	2,415	2	1	96·50	
Forest Tramway Dispensary ..	5,202	161	157	..	3	1	§ ..	..	..	16.05	
Irinjalakuda Hospital ..	13,248	389	342	14	22	11	1,802	14	6	91·15	
Palapilli Dispensary ..	8,634	..	..	..	..	..	784	7	1	24·37	
Trichur Hospital ..	30,974	863	759	..	66	38	9,653	14	7	177·87	
Kunnamkulam do. ...	8,091	298	277	1	12	8	2,300	3	5	73·16	
Wadakkancheri Dispensary ..	9,114	86	83	..	3	..	1,643	5	9	50·65	
Pazhayanur do. ..	12,051	..	..	..	..	..	1,382	15	2	56·12	
Chittur Hospital ...	13,702	163	139	13	4	7	1,908	5	1	67·69	
Nemmara do. ...	11,773	116	110	..	3	3	1,958	6	5	66·37	
Nelliampathy Dispensary ...	3,158	13	12	..	1	..	1,663	14	2	15·52	
Total ..	2,60,649	5,324	4,869	32	238	185	80,818	3	1	1,688·46	

(xx) Statement showing the Expenditure on Public Works during the year 1086 M. E.

L.—Public Works.

Serial No.	Description of work	State funds			Contribution			Total	Remarks
		Original	Repairs	Total	Original	Repairs	Total		
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1	Communications	32,039	1,32,356	1,64,395	2,753	393	3,146	1,67,541	
2	Buildings	91,901	28,057	1,19,958	29,645	15,081	44,726	1,64,684	
3	Irrigation	11,916	31,572	43,488	...	...	...	43,488	
4	Miscellaneous Public Improvements	21,192	5,552	26,744	2,925	2,953	5,878	32,622	
5	Purchase and repair of tools, plant and stock	5,698	...	5,698	...	...	...	5,698	
6	Miscellaneous	...	565	565	...	...	...	565	
7	Petty construction and repairs ...	...	46,178	46,178	...	1,519	1,519	47,697	
8	Miscellaneous supervision charges on account of contribution works ...	...	...	...	...	...	7,105	7,105	
	Total ...	1,62,746	2,44,280	4,07,026	35,323	19,946	62,374	4,69,400	
9	Establishment ...	...	...	65,152	...	...	...	65,152	
	Grand total ...	1,62,746	2,44,280	4,72,178	35,323	19,946	62,374	5,34,552	

(xxi) Statement showing the classification of schools according to the agencies managing them during the year 1086 M. E.

M.—Education.

Agency	1085				1086			
	No. of schools	No. of pupils.			No. of schools	No. of pupils		
		Boys	Girls	Total		Boys	Girls	Total
Government	93	10,590	5,441	16,031	102	11,632	5,633	17,265
Church Mission Society or Protestant Missionaries	23	1,486	547	2,033	23	1,225	572	1,797
Roman Catholic do ...	9	1,109	280	1,389	10	1,404	266	1,670
Native Priests	73	4,703	2,208	6,911	59	3,915	1,745	5,660
Native Gentlemen	127	8,929	2,731	11,660	111	7,270	1,737	9,007
Masters themselves	18	1,054	390	1,444	13	540	178	718
Total ...	343	27,871	11,597	39,468	318	25,986	10,131	36,117
Unaided schools	704	11,271	4,102	15,373	697	10,238	5,008	15,246
Grand total ...	1,047	39,142	15,699	54,841	1,015	36,224	15,139	51,363

(xxii) Statement showing the proportion of pupils to population of school-going age during the year 1086 M. E.

M.—Education.

Taluk	Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Cochin-Kanayanur	18,153	17,110	12,052	4,777	66·4	27·9
Cranganur	2,206	2,164	1,745	528	79·1	24·4
Mukundapuram	12,050	12,225	6,100	2,664	50·6	21·7
Trichur	10,747	11,019	8,056	3,885	75·0	35·2
Talapilli	11,083	11,614	5,114	2,281	46·1	19·6
Chittur	6,541	6,891	3,157	1,004	48·2	14·5
Total ...	60,780	61,023	36,224	15,139	59·6	24·8

(xxiii) Statement showing the classification of pupils according to caste or creed during the year 1086 M. E.

M.—Education.

CLASS	Population		Population of school-going age		Pupils		Percentage of pupils to population.		Percentage of pupils to population of school-going age	
	Males	Females	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Hindus ...	2,74,547	2,79,708	41,182	41,956	20,984	6,916	7·6	2·4	50·8	16·4
Christians ..	1,00,404	97,835	15,061	14,675	13,148	7,583	13·0	7·7	87·1	51·5
Mahomedans ...	27,726	26,766	4,159	4,015	2,011	577	7·2	2·1	48·3	14·3
Jews ...	548	589	82	88	81	63	14·7	10·7	98·7	71·6
Jains ...	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Animists ...	1,971	1,926	296	289	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	4,05,200	4,06,825	60,780	61,023	36,224	15,139	8·9	3·7	59·6	24·8

(xxiv) Statement showing the number and strength of special schools during the year 1086 M. E.

M.—Education.

Schools	No. of schools	Strength	Whether Sirkar, Aided or Unaided
Sirkar Training school, Trichur ...	1	230	Sirkar
Industrial schools (including the Industrial section of the Victoria Jubilee Literary and Industrial School for girls) ...	9	438	2 Sirkar 6 Aided and 1 Unaided
Sanskrit schools ...	35	810	1 Aided and 34 Unaided
Koran schools ...	81	1,397	Unaided
Music schools ...	13	157	Do.
Bible schools ...	8	247	Do.
Tamil schools ...	11	243	Do.
Medical schools ...	3	20	Do.
Vedic schools ...	9	386	2 Aided & 7 Unaided
Schools teaching Astrology ...	2	10	Unaided
Hebrew schools ...	3	72	Do.
Total ...	175	4,010	3 Sirkar, 9 Aided and 163 Unaided

(xxv) Statement showing the industries taught in the Industrial schools during the year 1086 M. E.

M.—Education.

Name of Industry	Boys	Girls	Total	Remarks
Needle work	...	87	87	Several of these pupils are studying more than one subject. The number of such students is shown against each of those subjects.
Mat-making	30	13	43	
Embroidery and Knitting	...	96	96	
Lace-making	...	120	120	
Canvas	...	10	10	
Gardening	5	...	5	
Umbrella making	17	...	17	
Weaving	26	...	26	
Slojd	121	...	121	
Carpentry	29	...	29	
Blacksmith's work	21	...	21	
Lacquer work	5	...	5	
Electro-plating	16	...	16	
Rattan work	19	...	19	
Bell-metal work	13	...	13	
Drawing	121	...	121	
Type-writing	58	...	58	
Short-hand	44	...	44	
Book-keeping	52	...	52	
Commercial Arithmetic	52	...	52	
,, Geography	8	...	8	
,, Correspondence	21	...	21	
Total	658	326	984	

(xxvi) Statement showing particulars as to the Schools maintained by the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

M. Education.

Description of schools	No. of schools		No. of pupils on the rolls on the last day of the year		Average daily attendance		Expenditure					
	1085	1086	1085	1086	1085	1086	Collegiate	Upper Secondary	Lower Secondary	Primary	Special	Miscellaneous
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
							Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	R.	Rs.	Rs.
Sirkar schools ...	93	102	16,031	17,265	12,913	14,592	16,377	37,225	38,997	89,731	24,656	7,554
Aided schools ...	250	216	23,437	18,852	19,591	15,450	...	1,946	4,352	21,845	1,917	1,229
Total ...	343	318	39,468	36,117	32,504	30,042	16,377	39,171	43,349	1,11,576	26,573	8,783

(xxvii) Statement showing the strength, cost and other particulars of the Military force in the Cochin State during the year 1086 M. E.

N.-Military.

Arm of Service	Number of fighting officers and men						Details of force at the end of the current year						Remarks
	At the end of last year	Recruited this year	Casualties: Died	Casualties: Invalided	Casualties: Discharged, deserted, &c.	Total of men at the end of current year	Number of regiments or battalions	Number of guns	Number of men: Native commissioned officers	Number of men: Non-commissioned officers	Number of men: Fighting men	Total cost on account of pay and allowance of the force, including followers	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
												Rs.	
Cavalry ...	10	...	...	...	...	* 10	...	...	1	2	7	1.596	
Sappers ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	* Non-fighting men such as clerk, cobbler, blacksmith, syces and barbers are not included.
Artillery ...	22	...	...	...	...	22	...	4	...	2	20	1,968	
Infantry ...	245	24	3	14	19	243	...	...	5	16	222	21,168	
Imperial service troop ...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

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